

THE FARMER'S REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT

SEP 3 1947

# COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

AUGUST 22, 1947

PERIODICAL ROOM  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
UNIV. OF MICH.

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



A LATE SUMMER FLOWER BORDER AT WISLEY GARDENS, SURREY

Country Life



# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2640

AUGUST 22, 1947

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHERWICK, D.L., J.P.

### HAMPSHIRE

BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND READING

Adjoining and near the main London road at Hook and adjacent to the villages of Rotherwick and Newnham

The highly important Freehold, Agricultural Portions of the  
**TYLNEY HALL ESTATE, ABOUT 3,260 ACRES**

TWELVE WELL-KNOWN  
DAIRY AND MIXED  
HOLDINGS

With good houses and well  
equipped buildings

including

(with Vacant Possession)

**TYLNEY HOME FARM**

**413 ACRES**

the home of the Tydney  
attested Guernsey Herd



TYLNEY HOME FARM



WEST END FARM



THE OLD RECTORY



WEST END COTTAGE



WHITE HOUSE FARM

WEST END FARM  
163 ACRES, and  
MONEY'S FARM 78 ACRES

Many delightful Period  
Houses and Cottages

including the Old Rectory,  
West End Cottage, Hadley  
Dene, Runton's Farmhouse,  
Tubbs Hill Cottage.

Parkland, Market garden-  
ing and frontage land in  
Rotherwick and Hook.

**15 COTTAGES**

and 2 Lodges, many suitable  
for conversion.

**650 ACRES**  
of heavily stocked  
woodland mainly oak.

**1,666 acres only are  
let and produce about  
£2,705 PER ANNUM.**



TUBBS HILL COTTAGE

For Sale by Auction in about 60 Lots locally at an early date

Solicitors : Messrs. SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

Resident Agent : G. R. SHIELD, Esq., F.R.I.C.S., The Estate Office, Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants.

Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Particulars and plan 2/6 per copy when ready.

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesso, London."



# JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1

MAYFAIR 3316/7

TRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

## NORTH DEVON

*Barnstaple 12 miles*

**EXCEPTIONAL SMALL ESTATE**  
**HIGHBULLEN, CHITTLEHAMHOLT, NR. UMBERLEIGH**  
*Picked position with Panoramic Views.*



For Sale by Auction in Two Lots (unless sold privately) at THE BRIDGE HALL, BARNSTAPLE on Friday, September 12, 1947, at 3 p.m.  
 Particulars (Price 1/-) from Auctioneers.

Solicitors: CHAPPLE, MEASURES & ROWE, Axminster. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1066).

**AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1947**  
 WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE MAJOR PORTION.

Cirencester 8 miles, Oxford 25 miles, Swindon Junction 14 miles.

**"WINGS" (formerly "The Retreat")**

**FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**  
 including two completely modernised main blocks of buildings, with parts dating from the 16th century, briefly comprising: 18 reception or sitting rooms, 29 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, exclusive and modern domestic offices. Accommodation approx. for 110 people.

ELEVEN COTTAGES, GYMNASIUM, STABLING AND GARAGES.

In all about **35 ACRES** (more or less).

All main services. Charming gardens and grounds. Ideally suited for Scholastic, Institutional, Hotel or similar purposes.

**To be Sold by Auction, as a whole or in 8 Lots (unless privately disposed of).**

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester. Tel. 334 5.

By direction of Lt.-Col. E. P. Braussey, D.S.O., M.C.

**With Vacant Possession of the whole.**

*About 2 miles from Bourton-on-the-Water and some 4 miles from Stow-on-the-Wold.*  
**THE FIRST-RATE FREEHOLD AND TITHES FREE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS**

forming an outlying portion of the well-known

**COPSE HILL ESTATE, Nr. BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Comprising:

**WALES BARN FARM**, with good buildings and excellent **Cottage-Residence**, and about **57 acres**.

**HARFORD HILL BARN FARM**, with good buildings, and some **141 acres**.

**HILL or GLEBE FARM**, with first-rate buildings, 2 cottages (convertible to residence), and having an important stretch of dry fly fishing in the Windrush included.

Served by an excellent estate water supply and having been highly farmed by the

Vendor for many years.

**THE WHOLE COMPRISING SOME 288 ACRES (more or less).**  
 To be Sold by Auction (unless privately sold) on Friday, September 5, 1947, at the New Inn, Bourton-on-the-Water, at 3 p.m. precisely.

Auctioneers' Offices: JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester.

Land Agent: GEO. E. ARTHURS, Esq., F.L.A.S., Chartered Land Agent, Misden, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Solicitors: Messrs. NORTON, ROSE, GREENWELL & CO., 116, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Grosvenor 3121  
 (3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

By direction of Executors.

## HAMPTON COURT, MIDDLESEX

Overlooking two Royal parks. Only 14 miles from London and admirable for daily access.



**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

Sole Agents: Messrs. WILLIAM WILLET, LTD., Estate Office, Sloane Square, S.W.1 (Tel.: Slo. 8141), and WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1 (Tel.: Gro. 3121).

**A CHARMING EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**

6-7 bed, 3 bath, 3 reception rooms and hall.

Main water, electricity, gas and drainage.

Garage and flat over. Delightful walled garden with lily pool—a special feature.

**Auction Wednesday, September 16**

By direction of J. H. McNeil, Esq.

## THE HISTORIC SMALL RESIDENCE

## GIPPING LONE, GIPPING, SUFFOLK

*Stowmarket 4½ miles, Bury St. Edmunds 11 miles, Ipswich 16 miles.*

Dating from 15th century. Perfectly restored and modernised. Hall, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters. Main electricity and power. Attractive gardens. Garage. Barn. Modern bungalow. Two arable fields (let), in all about 11 ACRES

Illustrated particulars from the Solicitors: WILLIS & WILLIS, 51, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, High Street, Newmarket (Tel. 2229).

**AUCTION FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1947**

(as a whole or in three divisions)

## THE ESTATES OF CLAVA, CROYGORSTON AND DRUMORE OF CANTRAY

*In the Counties of Inverness and Nairn near to Culloden Moor.*

Comprising **7,698 ACRES** of which some 6,000 acres are grouse moor, about 1,400 acres cultivated lands, 211 acres woodlands and some marsh, etc. The whole forming a most attractive Residential Agricultural and Sporting Estate.

**CLAVA LODGE** is a most substantial and comfortable residence. Four reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. Gardener's cottage.

About **330 ACRES** of the Agricultural Lands are in hand. The remainder of the farms with excellent houses and buildings are let.

**CLAVA, CROYGORSTON AND CANTRAY MOORS OF SOME 6,000 ACRES** have not been shot during the war years, but in 1939 a bag of 358 grouse was obtained together with partridges, woodcock, snipe and large bags of blue hares and rabbits.

Fishing in the Nairn—one of the best stretches.

Joint Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds (Tel. 31941), and JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, of 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1 (Regent 0911). Solicitors: FRASER & ROSS, Inverness (Inverness 1290).

**Auction Sale, Wednesday, September 3, at 30, College Green, Dublin, at 2.30 p.m.**

## WAVERLEY, WESTMINSTER ROAD, FOXROCK

## MAGNIFICENT DETACHED RESIDENCE ON ABOUT 1½ ACRES

*About 7 miles from Dublin and 3 miles from Dún Laoghaire, convenient to Leopardstown Racecourse, railway station and on bus route.*

Accommodation: Entrance hall, sun parlour, inner hall, lounge, study, dining room (all with pitch pine floors) built-in cocktail bar, cloakroom, most modernly equipped kitchen offices, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, 2 bathrooms, W.C.s, etc.

Attractive and secluded gardens, garage, greenhouse, summer house, etc.

Solicitors: Messrs. BENNETT, THOMPSON & EDWARDS, 12, Molesworth street, Dublin.

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & McCABE, College Green, Dublin. Tel. 21601.



A beautifully appointed Residence

## NEAR SUNNINGDALE, BERKS.

*In a choice position on high ground with south views. Close to golf course.*

**A DELIGHTFUL MODERN GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE**

10 main bed, 5 bath, and 4 reception rooms with staff quarters.

Oak doors. Central heating. Fitted basins and main services. Stabling, garage and flat.

Hard tennis court and well-timbered parkland, kitchen garden, etc.



**PRICE £30,000 with over 12 ACRES**

Highly recommended after personal inspection by:  
 JACKSON-STOPS & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1 (Tel.: Gro. 3121).

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## UPPER IFOLD, DUNSFOLD

Between Guildford and Petworth. Amid unspoilt country.

## A BEAUTIFUL OLD FARMHOUSE

Restored and modernised and in excellent order.



Superior thatched bungalow. Two cottages with baths and electric light.

Farm buildings with modern cowhouse for 40. Garages for 4. Swimming pool.

Very delightful gardens, sound grass and arable and an area of woodland.

### ABOUT 22 ACRES. For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession.

Sole Agents: MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (40,466)

Together with a first-rate farm (in hand) carrying an attested herd.

Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, modern kitchen premises. Automatic central heating. Main water and electricity. Septic tank drainage.

Secondary farmhouse or annexe with electric light and central heating.

For Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B.

## GREAT BADDOW, CHELMSFORD

In rural surroundings, 2½ miles Chelmsford, 30 miles London.

### "THE GROVE"

A medium sized freehold country house, brick built, of attractive appearance, with Vacant Possession.

Fine lounge with antique oak paneling, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Convenient offices.

Garage and outbuildings, well established grounds with lawns, tennis court, vegetable garden, orchard.



A superior pair of cottages (let) and a piece of adjoining allotment ground.

About 4 ACRES

For Sale by Auction as a whole at the Corn Exchange, Chelmsford, September 12, at 4 p.m.

Solicitors: MESSRS. TAYLOR & HUMBERT, 5-11, Theobald's Road, W.C.1. Auctioneers: MESSRS. BALCH & BALCH, Chelmsford, and at Witham and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

## 24 MILES WEST OF LONDON

Unspoilt country (Waterloo 35 minutes by train).

### COMMANDING WONDERFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS



Formal garden, tennis and other lawns, hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, pasture and woodland.

### ABOUT 25 ACRES. Near several famous golf courses.

Agents: MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (10,600)

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

## 20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

## ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT

Beautiful unspoilt country between Tunbridge Wells and East Grinstead.

Very attractive House in retired situation facing south-east with lovely views.

Approached by a drive it contains lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, garden room, 9 bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, 3 bathrooms.

Main electric light. Main water. Central heating.

### Two cottages.

### Double garage.

Grounds with partly walled kitchen garden and 3 paddocks.



### IN ALL ABOUT 10 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION.

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD (would be divided).

Sole Agents: MESSRS. BRACKETT & SONS, 27-29, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, and MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,766)

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Reading 4441  
Regent 0293, 3377

## 1, STATION ROAD, READING : 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Quite Fresh in the Market.

### IN A FOLD OF THE WELL-WOODED CHILTERN

## BETWEEN HENLEY-ON-THAMES AND MARLOW

In a secluded position on the outskirts of a beautiful Buckinghamshire village and handy for church, Post Office, village shops and bus route. High Wycombe 9 miles. London 35 miles.

## A CHARMING REGENCY HOUSE known as The Cottage, Hambleden

with its characteristically well-proportioned and lofty rooms, modernised, and with later additions.



Four reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 secondary bedrooms. Main electric light and power. Water pumped by electricity. Main water available. Garage for two cars, etc.

### EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY OLD-WORLD GROUNDS OF NEARLY TWO ACRES

richly timbered and intersected by a small stream

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON  
SEPTEMBER 4, 1947

(unless sold privately meanwhile)

Orders to View and Illustrated Particulars may be obtained from the Sole Agents: MESSRS. NICHOLAS, Reading and London.

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

## ORCHARD COUNTRY of KENT. 5 miles Maidstone

Rural setting, near village and bus service. 350 ft. up. An easy drive from the coast.



£9,750 WITH NEARLY 2 ACRES

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

A House of singularly charming character. Quite unique and in perfect order.

Originally twin oasts and barns cleverly converted under architectural supervision into a most intriguing home with large lounge hall, 2 other reception, model kitchen, 6 bedrooms (basins), 2 baths. Central heating. Main electricity. Spacious garage.

Delightful old gardens with valuable orcharding; the fruit crops produce £200 a year.

## KENTISH HILLS. 20 miles from London

Superb position 700 ft. above sea. Southern views of Ide and Terp Hill, Sevenoaks.

Georgian-type Residence in first-class order.

Six bed, 2 baths, large double lounge, dining room, excellent offices.

Main services.

Central heating.

Garages, stabling, cottage.

Very attractive gardens.

New hard court, 2 fields, in all 9 ACRES



£10,500 FREEHOLD, or would be sold with less land.

F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.



# HAMPTON & SONS

## 6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1



Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London"

### "CORNFORD HOUSE," Nr. TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Kent and Sussex borders, 400 ft. up on Pembury Ridge.

#### MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER

Splendidly positioned facing south with magnificent views.



IN ALL ABOUT 27 ACRES. STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

For Sale by Auction at the Swan Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, September 5, 1947 (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. COWARD CHANCE &amp; CO., 155, Fenner Street, E.C.3. Joint Auctioneers: BRACKETT &amp; SONS, 27-29, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, and HAMPTON &amp; SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Built regardless of cost and superbly appointed. Six principal bedrooms (basins), 6 secondary, 4 baths. Passenger lift. Lounge and dining room each 20 ft. by 19 ft. Library, morning room, hall 50 ft. long, gun room, loggia, model offices. Garage for 4. Central heating. Fine cupboards. Main e.l. and power. Gas. Co.'s water. The lovely gardens are a special feature and include tennis, orchard, productive kitchen garden, paddock and land.

Elevated position 430 ft. up amid rural surroundings, close to noted golf courses.

### "BRACKEN HILL," NORTHWOOD

EXTREMELY CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE ENJOYING COMPLETE SECLUSION AND EXPENSIVELY FITTED

Three fine reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, and offices, including 2 male staff bedrooms. Garage. Man's room. Beautifully timbered gardens of some 3 Acres.

Also smaller Residence with 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, gardens and woodland of about 1 Acre, and 3 well wooded sites of 1-3 Acres, the whole 9 ACRES

For Sale by Auction on Wednesday, September 17, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. as a whole or in 5 Lots (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. LAWRENCE GRAHAM &amp; CO., 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON &amp; SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.



### FINE VIEWS OVER BLACKWATER ESTUARY, ESSEX

4 miles main line station.

#### ATTRACTIVE RED BRICK RESIDENCE

Surrounded by the well-timbered estate of 800 ACRES. Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms with bathrooms (5) adjoining dressing rooms, 2 bedrooms with bathroom, 5 rooms for maids.

Co.'s electricity and water.



#### GARAGE FOR 2.

Pleasure and walled kitchen garden orchard of over 8 ACRES

#### RENT £300 P.A. ON LEASE

Shooting over 800 ACRES. Lodge and farmery could be rented if desired.

Full details apply: STRUTT and PARKER, Land Agents, 49, Russell Square, W.C.1, or from HAMPTON and SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (M.6701)

#### SUSSEX

5 miles from Eastbourne, 2 miles from sea at Pevensey.

Choice RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY suitable for specialisation as a DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM.

#### "HANKHAM HALL," WESTHAM, NEAR PEVENSEY



Pleasing Early Georgian Residence: SIX bedrooms, bath and dressing room, 3 reception rooms, offices. First-class modern buildings, suitable for small pedigree herd. Three cottages (all service tenants).

#### 83 ACRES

Market garden quality land. Main water and electricity to house, cottages and buildings.

#### IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

For Sale by Auction on (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. ELVY ROBB &amp; CO., 16a, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Land Agents: Messrs. MELLERSH &amp; HARDING, 43, St. James's Place, St. James's, S.W.1. Auctioneers: HAMPTON &amp; SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Overlooking the River.

### "ARMADALE," SUNBURY ON THAMES

#### THIS WELL-KEPT AND PLANNED FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE



Hall, 3 reception, sun balcony, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths and usual offices. Garage for 5. Chauffeur's room. Two loose boxes, etc. Intensely pretty riverside rose and flower gardens, with Italian designed entrance loggia and frontage to the riverside, all about HALF AN ACRE Co.'s services. Wash basins in bedrooms.

VACANT POSSESSION. For Sale by Auction on Thursday, September 25, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. WILKINSON, HOWLETT &amp; MOORHOUSE, 14, Church Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON &amp; SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM 0081) &amp; BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel.: 243)

184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

### BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington  
0152-3

#### NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY

EXACTLY THE CLASS OF COUNTRY HOUSE REQUIRED TO-DAY

JUST OFFERED, WILL BE QUICKLY SOLD

#### MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER

Easily run and with every convenience. Beautiful drawing room, 24 ft. x 17 ft., 2 other reception rooms, excellent offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths. Main water. Co.'s electricity. Central heating. Telephone. Gardens including prolific kitchen garden.

Small goldfish pond, and 7 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

NORWICH  
STOWMARKET

### R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

CAMBRIDGE  
HOLT

#### NORFOLK

In the centre of this lovely county.

#### A MODERNISED FAMILY COUNTRY RESIDENCE

facing South in attractive, well-maintained, gardens. Eight principal bedrooms and dressing rooms (6 with fitted basins), 3 reception. Main electricity, central heating, ample water. Garages, stabling, small farmery, 3 cottages. Pleasure and kitchen gardens. Hard tennis court. 73 ACRES, including well-watered pasture and woodland.

VACANT POSSESSION of all except two cottages.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £10,000

Details from the Agents, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289).

#### BERKS - OXON - BORDERS

In the much favoured Henley district.

**MODERN TUDOR STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE** in very lovely gardens. Six bedrooms, bathroom (accommodation for a second bathroom), 3 reception. Main electricity, water and gas. Three garages. Cottage. Outbuildings. 2 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply Agents, 130, Mount Street, W.1.

#### SOUTH-EAST NORFOLK

**SMALL GEORGIAN STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE** standing in secluded, well-timbered grounds. Four reception, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and ample water supply. Garage. Stabling. Productive kitchen garden with two glasshouses and orchard. Entrance lodge.

6 ACRES. PRICE £7,500. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply Agents, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289).

#### WEST SUFFOLK

Within easy reach of Bury St. Edmunds.

#### A COMPLETELY MODERNISED GENTLEMAN'S FARM WITH COMFORTABLE MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE

in attractive well-maintained gardens. Seven principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception. Main electricity and capital water supply. Garage. Stables. Game larder. Excellent farm buildings with cowhouse for 30. Capital pig yard. Numerous implement sheds. Blacksmith's shop, etc. Ten good cottages all in occupation of service tenants. Well-watered first-class mixed soil land capable of producing heavy crops and in convenient enclosures for mechanised farming. IN ALL ABOUT 1,027 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply Agents, as above, or Market Place, Stowmarket (Tel. 384-5).

Regent  
4304

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALCBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

## WEST SOMERSET

Occupying a unique situation facing south and commanding extensive views.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE STAG-HUNTING COUNTRY IN THE HEART OF EXMOOR

With a mile of first-class fishing.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE including

## A CAPITAL MODERN RESIDENCE

containing 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, attics, rooms.

Central heating. Electric light.

Ranges of stabling, garages and farm buildings.

## TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES

Delightful ornamental gardens.

## PARKLIKE GROUNDS, BATHING POOL

Tennis court, fine kitchen garden, pasture and farmlands in all

## ABOUT 120 ACRES

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE TO ENSURE A QUICK SALE

Joint Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above, and Messrs. CHANIN &amp; THOMAS, 1, Banks Street, Minehead, Somerset. (17,842)

## KENT COAST

In a delightful position surrounded by woodland and open country, commanding lovely sea views.

## A WELL BUILT MODERN HOUSE

With 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen with Aga cooker.

Modern conveniences. Brick garage.

The garden extends to about  $\frac{1}{4}$  ACRE but has not been maintained during the war years and is at present in very overgrown condition.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500

Vacant Possession.

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (M.2476)

## ON THE LOVELY SURREY HILLS

Delightfully situated, high up, commanding magnificent views and within easy daily reach of London.

AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE in first-class decorative condition, well planned and quite up to date.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths.

All main services. Central heating.

## 2 BRICK-BUILT GARAGES WITH SPLENDID FLAT OVER

Extensive grounds with orchard, kitchen garden, 2 grass tennis courts, hard court (needs resurfacing), the whole extending to

## ABOUT 5 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,950

Quick sale desired as owner going abroad.

Inspected and highly recommended by the Owner's Agents: Messrs. OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,929)

## IN ONE OF THE LOVELIEST REACHES OF THE THAMES

To Be Sold

## The Well Known and Historical Monkey Island

including the delightful Residence known as The Temple and the fully licensed Monkey Island Hotel

THE RESIDENCE, surrounded by finely timbered gardens and grounds, includes entrance hall, 6 bedrooms, 3 large reception, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, maid's room, 4 w.c.s.

THE HOTEL contains cocktail and beer bars, public dining room, 3 other sitting rooms and, above, 11 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Early Possession can be obtained.

Electric light. Central heating. Private Ferry

On the mainland are 2 cottages, 3 garages, and about an acre of kitchen garden, the whole property extending to

## ABOUT 6 ACRES

THERE IS A TOTAL FRONTAGE TO THE RIVER OF ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE, PROVIDING FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES FOR BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING.

Full details from the Sole Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER as above. (17,765)

3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1032-33

## ABUTTING WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS

Virginia Water Station 1 mile. Sunningdale 2½ miles.



## FINELY APPOINTED OLD-STYLE HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS

Beautiful position with lovely views. Erected a few years ago in brick and half-timber work and having a Tudor period interior, oak beams, floors and open fireplaces and many other quaint characteristics. Three reception, offices with servants' sitting room, 8 bedrooms (basins h. and c.), 3 excellent bathrooms. Main services, power plugs. Central heating. Garage (2). **MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS** on southern slope running down to the golf course. Grass banks, rock garden, etc., in all **ABOUT 6 ACRES**. **FREEHOLD £18,000.** Possession October next. Confidently recommended personally by Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

## WALKING DISTANCE OF GOLF COURSE AND EXTENSIVE HEATHLANDS

Bletchley (1 hour L.M.S.) 4 miles. Beautiful Woburn Park 2 miles.



## GENUINE "WREN" PERIOD HOUSE

The subject of an illustrated article which appeared in "Country Life" in 1913. Erected A.D. 1711, 300 ft. up, sandy soil, facing south. Outskirts of old-world village. Situated in miniature park. Four reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, wing with large nursery. Main electricity, power, water, drainage. Valuable oak paneling. Garages, stabling. Detached cottage (in village). Lovely gardens and lawns, vegetables, fruit, etc., enclosed on three sides by high walls (red brick). Shady trees, grass parkland. Two road frontages, in all **ABOUT 22 ACRES FREEHOLD £18,000 or near offer.** Possession on completion. Personally recommended by Joint Agents: FOLL & PARKER, Woburn Sands (Tel. 2209), and RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.44 ST., JAMES'S  
PLACE. S.W.1

## JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK

Regent 0911 (2 lines)  
Regent 2858

By the direction of the personal representative of the late Sir Mayson M. Beeton, K.C.B.

## HIGH LANDS.

## ST. GEORGE'S HILL

Near Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE High situation, lovely views, 2½ miles station, 30 minutes by electric trains to Waterloo. Adjoining to St. George's Hill and Bury Hill Golf Courses.

Accommodation: Hall, billiards room and 3 sitting rooms, library, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main services, Central heating. Lodge and cottage. Garage and stabling.

Lovely grounds, etc., of about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES

## FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) in London on Tuesday, October 7, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. BAXTER &amp; CO., of 9, Victoria St., S.W.1. Auctioneers: JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. Illustrated particulars and plan on application.

By direction of the personal representative of the late Captain H. A. Heath.

## CLANVILLE LODGE.

## NEAR ANDOVER, HAMPSHIRE.

Notice of Sale by Auction on September 9, 1947 (unless sold privately meanwhile).

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE (3 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and attics with modern conveniences) in a park together with lodge, cottage and farmhouse (service tenancies). Extensive farm buildings (home of an Attested and T.T. herd of pedigree Dairy Shorthorns), and about

## 119 ACRES (all in hand).

Vacant possession of residence, grounds and gardener's cottage November 11, 1947; the remainder at September 29, 1948, or such earlier date as Vendor arranges.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1., from whom illustrated particulars may be had.

Solicitors: Messrs. STILEMAN, NEATE &amp; TOPPING, 16, Southampton Place, W.C.1.

## FINE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND SPORTING ESTATE

About 50 miles from London.

## MANSION (with Vacant Possession)

Several farms, woodland and numerous cottages.

## Total area about 3,000 ACRES

For Sale Freehold as a whole or the Mansion will be sold with any convenient area down to about **60 ACRES**

Agents: JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (Tel.: Regent 0911).

## OXFORDSHIRE

Between Oxford and Kingham.

## 17th-CENTURY STONE-BUILT AND TILED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Close to village and within walking distance of station. Most convenient for access to London and the Midlands by fast train service. Glorious views over surrounding country. The residence is now modernised and in first-class order.

Lounge hall, 4 sitting rooms, 7 principal bedrooms (lavatory basins), 2 maid's bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Splendid offices including maid's sitting room. Main electricity and power throughout. Main water. Garage and stabling with rooms over. Cottage with bathroom. Well-timbered grounds also  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres of grassland. **15 ACRES in all.**

Moderate price.

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21,896)

## HASLEMERE AND LIPHOOK EQUI-DISTANT 2 MILES

## HAMMER FARM, "HAMMER"

[(with Vacant Possession)]

## A CAPITAL RESIDENTIAL MIXED FARM

well suited for Dairying and Market Gardening. Overlooking Bramshott Common and the Wey Valley. Attractive stone-built Period (1768) House. Two sitting rooms, office, kitchen (Cookanheat stove), scullery, modern bathroom, 3 good bedrooms, attic bedroom, box room. Company's water.

Model cow house for 10, 4 pig styes, barn, granary, bull box, 3 loose boxes, etc.

Total area **32 ACRES**, including 14 pasture, 11 arable, 6 woodland.

Freehold for Sale by Auction on September 25 at Haslemere.

Auctioneers: CUBITT &amp; WEST, Haslemere, and JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

## CHILTERN HILLS

Easy daily reach. Near buses and shops.

## Outstandingly attractive TUDOR FARMHOUSE

Sympathetically enlarged and modernised and now in first-class order. Entrance hall, magnificent galleried lounge 33 ft. x 24 ft. 6 in., 4 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main services. Modern drainage. Garages. Nice gardens with numerous fruit trees capable of producing a substantial income.

In all **4 ACRES** FREEHOLD £15,000

JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21,973)

Grosvenor 1553  
(4 lines)

# GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25. MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SO., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Halkin St.,  
Belgrave Sq.,  
and 68, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

## FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY

Important agricultural and residential estate, comprising

### AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

completely renovated and modernised containing 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms. Modern domestic offices. All main services. New electric central-heating system. Septic tank drainage. 3 cottages (two recently rebuilt) with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, rec. Electric light and water connected. Attested and T.T. Home Farm with attractive farmhouse, bungalow, buildings with cowstalls for 20.

### IN ALL ABOUT 117 ACRES

(More land can be purchased or rented adjoining).

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

All further particulars of the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.1317)

## KENYA

under 20 miles from Nairobi.

### FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

a well-known Estate and Coffee Plantation, capable of producing over 100 tons per annum, comprising stone-built bungalow residence nearly 6,000 ft. up, 4 bed, and dressing rooms, 3 reception rooms, sun room, nursery, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Main electric light. Excellent water supply.

### COMPLETELY FITTED COFFEE FACTORY—IN ALL ABOUT 375 ACRES FREEHOLD

All further particulars, balance sheets, etc., can be obtained from the Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

## "COMBE MANOR," WADHURST

20 miles from the coast, London 1½ hours.

### BEAUTIFUL 14th-CENTURY SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE

Modernised completely, easily run, conveniently planned. Three reception, 6-7 bed., 3 bath., tiled kitchen (Aga). Electric light plant (new). Two water supplies. Septic tank drainage. (Main electricity and water available).



Trout Stream and Lake. 23 Acres. For Sale by Auction at end of September (if not sold privately).

Auctioneers: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above.

(D.2676)

## TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1

(Euston 7000)

# MAPLE & CO., LTD.

## 5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.

(Regent 4685)

## HILLINGTON, WALTON-ON-THAMES

In a pleasing position convenient for the station with frequent service of electric trains to Waterloo under 30 minutes journey.



### THE VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

in excellent order with choice decorations. Central heating, main services, etc. Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, oak panelled study, delightful room, panelled dining room, large lounge, oak staircase.

Garage for 2 cars.

Very attractive and well stocked pleasure garden, in all

### ABOUT 1 ACRE

To be Sold by Auction on September 10 next, or privately beforehand.

Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1 (Regent 4685), and Tottenham Court Road, W.1.



SALISBURY  
(Tel. 2491)

# WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD & ROMSEY



FOR SALE OR TO LET UNFURNISHED.

## HANTS—WILTS BORDERS

9 miles Salisbury. 16 miles Winchester. (Express trains Salisbury-Waterloo under 2 hours).

### GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

in delightful surroundings on the outskirts of a village.

The accommodation, which is conveniently arranged on two floors, comprises: Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, excellent offices, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 4 w.c.s.

Grid electricity. Water from estate supply. Cottage.

Gardens, grounds and pasture, about 19½ ACRES

POSSESSION.

Price (subject to formal contract) £10,500, or to let unfurnished £450 per annum.

For further particulars apply: WOOLLEY & WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury, and at Romsey and Ringwood, Hants.

'Phone: Crawley 528  
**A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO.**  
THREE BRIDGES, SUSSEX  
And at  
OCKHAM, SUSSEX

**SOUTH OF LEITH HILL, SURREY.** In lovely country within daily journey of London. Exceptionally well-built house, commanding views to Chanctonbury Ring. Lounge-hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, 8 or 11 bedrooms, and 3 bathrooms. Company's water, Main electricity. Garages 2 or 3 cars. Two cottages. **ABOUT 5½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £8,750.** Sole Agents: A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO. Ref. 7163.

**SURREY. 26 MILES FROM LONDON. WELL-PLANNED HOUSE, COTTAGE AND 18 ACRES.** Situated within a mile of main line station. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (all with fitted wash basins), 2 bathrooms. Company's water, electricity and gas. Garages for 3 or 4 cars. Playroom. Cottage and farmery. **FREEHOLD £10,000.** Ref. 6191.



**SUSSEX**  
Daily reach of London.  
**MODERN HOUSE OF DISTINCTION**  
in rural situation.  
Cloakroom, 2 reception rooms 21 ft. 9 in. x 15 ft. and 17 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft., 5 bedrooms, and bathroom. "Aga" cooker. Company's water, electricity. Main drainage. Two garages. Inexpensive gardens of 1½ ACRES.  
**FREEHOLD £7,500**  
Sole Agents:  
A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO.  
Ref. 209.

## WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 29 0 & 4112.

### REGENCY HOUSE BETWEEN WITLEY AND CHIDDINGFOLD.

Well kept and in an unspoilt position. Lounge hall, cloaks, 3 sitting, 8-9 bed and dressing, 2 bathrooms. First-rate central heating. Esse cooker. Co.'s electricity and water. Splendid cottage, garage, etc. Finely timbered garden. Orchard and paddock. **ABOUT 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD. ONLY £8,750.**

### OWNER LEAVING ENGLAND. MUST SELL!

**BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED SMALL TUDOR GRANGE,** 40 miles north-west of London. Splendid condition with many characteristics. Lounge hall, 3 sitting (all over 20 ft. long), 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Electric tube heating. Garages, etc. An exquisite old-world garden and paddock. **ABOUT 4 ACRES FREEHOLD. WHAT OFFERS?**

**17th-CENTURY BEAUTY IN RURAL ESSEX.** Restored by architect. Cloaks, 4 sitting, 4 bed., bath. Mains, central heating. Garage, cottage, lovely gardens. Pasture. **6 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,500.**

**£5,250 GEORGIAN HOUSE, 6½ ACRES AND COTTAGE.** Near Diss, Norfolk. Excellent repair and decoration. Three sitting, cloaks, 5-6 bedrooms, bath. Central heating. Wired main electricity (expected now). Garage. Stabling. Orchard. **FREEHOLD.**

5. MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## CURTIS &amp; HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

## KENT. LONDON TWENTY MILES

*Nearly 700 feet up, superb views to the south.*

## A LOVELY OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, large lounge, dining room, compact domestic offices. Main electric light.

Central heating. Domestic hot water. In perfect order.

Ready for immediate occupation. Garages. Stabling.

Four-roomed cottage with bathroom.

Delightful old-world gardens, orchard, paddocks, etc.

## OVER 8 ACRES

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: CURTIS &amp; HENSON, 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1. (Tel.: Gro. 3131)



## LOFTS &amp; WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056

By direction of Major C. H. Prescott-Westcar, O.B.E.

## KENT

1½ miles from main line station.

THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF THE  
STRODE PARK ESTATE, HERNE

comprising the Home Farm, Hawe Farm, and Broomfield Farm.

Several enclosures of accommodation land.

Cottages. Smallholdings. Sites suitable for building.

60 Acres of woodland.

Extending in all to about 666 ACRES

All let (except as to the woodland and a few acres) and producing a rent roll of about £1,250 per annum.

To be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. LOFTS &amp; WARNER, as a whole or in Lots, at The County Hotel, Canterbury, on Saturday, September 6, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars, plans and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. COATES &amp; ALLBUTT, 107A, Mortimer Street, Herne Bay, Kent; or of the Auctioneers at their Offices at 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Gros. 3056).

## HERTS—BUCKS BORDERS

*Between the picturesque villages of Chipperfield and Bovingdon, known as LONGMEADOW, BOVINGDON*

Comprising entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, well equipped domestic offices, 4 bathrooms. Garage and stabling block. Four semi-detached cottages, 1 detached cottage, outbuildings.

Magnificent gardens and grounds including arable land, orchards, vegetable and fruit garden extending

IN ALL TO ABOUT  
29½ ACRES

To be offered for Sale by Auction as a whole or in Lots at the Small Town Hall, Watford, Herts, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, September 18, 1947 (unless previously sold privately) by LOFTS &amp; WARNER. Illustrated plans and particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers, 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Solicitors: Messrs. LOVEL SMEATHMAN &amp; SON, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

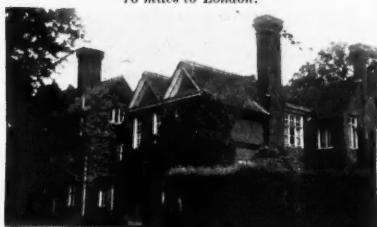
Est: 1759

## DREWEATT, WATSON &amp; BARTON

Tel.: Newbury 1

## NEAR ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

16 miles to London.

**SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE** in rural surroundings and standing in its own grounds of 36 ACRES. Substantial Residence: Outer and inner halls, 9 prin. bed., 3 recep., domestic offices, 2 bathrooms. Main e.l. and water. Aga. Detached billiards room. Entrance lodge. Chauffeur's flat. Bungalow. Small farmery. Parklike pasture and woodland. POSSESSION.

Details from DREWEATT, WATSON &amp; BARTON, as above.

## OUTSKIRTS OF NEWBURY

**A CHARMING GEORGIAN PERIOD RESIDENCE** standing high up with excellent views. Ten bed and dressing rooms (fitted lavatory basins), 4 recep., 3 bathrooms, outbuildings. Pretty garden. C.H. and all services.

Pasture about 11 ACRES. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

RECOMMENDED AT £7,500

Agents: DREWEATT, WATSON &amp; BARTON, as above.

## BERKSHIRE

*On the outskirts of a popular village near Newbury.***AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE** standing in its own grounds of about 4 ACRES. Accommodation: 7 bed., bath., 3 recep. Garages. Gardener's bungalow. Well-kept garden and paddock. Main e.l. and water. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Sale by Auction September 23, or privately in the meanwhile.

Full particulars from DREWEATT, WATSON &amp; BARTON, as above.

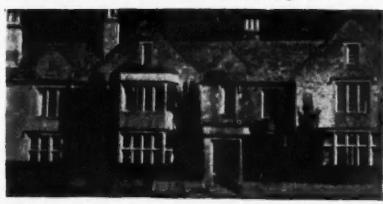
## COTSWOLDS

TO BE LET  
UNFURNISHED

EBWORTH PARK, standing on high ground near Birdlip, close to Gloucester, Cheltenham and Stroud. Three-four reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms. Central heating. Electricity. Cottage, lodge. In all 32 ACRES.

Rent £250 per annum.

Orders to view must be obtained before viewing the above.

**TO BE LET FURNISHED**  
Charming Manor House within easy reach of Cirencester, Cheltenham, Gloucester and Stroud and standing in beautiful grounds and woodland. Three-four reception rooms, 5-9 bedrooms. Central heating. Electricity. Outbuildings, cottages.  
Rent 10 guineas per week or available unfurnished  
Orders to view must be obtained before viewing the above.

DAVIS, CHAMPION &amp; PAYNE

Stroud, Glos.

Tel. 675/6.

## TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

## CITY MAN'S RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER 6 ACRES

THIS PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

**BUCKS** 5 miles Aylesbury. In charming village. **PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE DATED FROM 16th CENTURY.** Lounge hall, 2 reception, bathroom, 6-9 bedrooms (5 h. & c.). Main electric light, water and drains. Telephone. Two garages. Stabling. Delightful secluded and well-stocked gardens, kitchen garden, etc. £8,750  
**FREEHOLD.** TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (17,850)**COTSWOLDS** nearly 400 ft. up. **CHARMING 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE** restored and in good order throughout. Hall, 4 reception (one 40 ft. by 18 ft.) 3 bath., 10 bedrooms. Polished oak floors. Central heating. Esse Cooker. Garage. Stabling. **Cottage.** Lovely gardens and grounds and parklike land.—TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (21,175)

23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

**LOCKSLEA, THURLESTONE, SOUTH DEVON**  
Adjoining the beach and golf links. Glorious sea views.  
STONE-BUILT AND TILED HOUSE



Grounds of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES with further  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRE of foreshore.

For Sale privately or by Auction in September.

Solicitors: MESSRS. ADDLESHAW, SONS & LATHAM, 15, Norfolk Street, Manchester.  
Auctioneers: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Tels. SEVENOAKS, 2247-8  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46  
OXTED 240  
REIGATE 2938 and 3793

**IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.**

**HIGH ON THE SURREY HILLS**  
35 mins. from London.



**THIS EASILY RUN HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN GROUNDS OF  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES**

Hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern domestic offices with staff sitting room, All main services. Central heating. Range of garages and outbuildings.

For Sale with Possession at a moderate figure.

Joint Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3771), and IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Sevenoaks, Kent.

in one of the finest positions in this favourite locality.

Seven bedrooms (all with basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

Main electricity and water.

Garages with flat (3 rooms and bathroom).

amidst some of the most beautiful country in the Home Counties.

Twelve bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. In first-rate order with all modern conveniences. Parquet floors. Panelled rooms. Stabling. Garages. Two cottages.

Lovely old gardens, pasture and woods.

**27 ACRES**

For Sale privately or by Auction in September.

The choice furniture, carpets, curtains, etc., can be purchased.

Solicitors: MESSRS. W. H. MATTHEWS & CO., Central House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.  
Auctioneers: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Grosvenor  
1441

**FROLBURY MANOR, ABINGER, SURREY**  
High up with lovely views. Easy reach of Dorking and Guildford.

**BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE**



**NEAR TO SEVENOAKS, KENT**  
In the lovely country between Toy's Hill and Ide Hill, 600 ft. above sea level, 26 miles from Town.



Built under 20 years ago in the **Georgian style** for the present owner, beautifully appointed throughout and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. Garages and cottage. Company's water and electricity. Central heating. Grounds and woodland.

**20 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £13,500**

Farmery and additional land available if required.

Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Oxted.

SEVENOAKS, KENT  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT  
OXTED, SURREY  
REIGATE, SURREY

**A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE**

High up, within easy walking distance of the common. London under 1 hour.



**IVY CHIMNEYS, MOUNT SION, TUNBRIDGE WELLS**

This very charming old House containing 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, hall, gentlemen's cloakroom and usual domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars. Main services and central heating. Walled garden  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRE. **Auction, September 5, 1947, at Tunbridge Wells.**

Auctioneers: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells.

**CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES**

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

**AUCTIONS**

**"LINDEN HOUSE," COUSLEY WOOD, WADHURST, SUSSEX**

About 500 ft. above sea level, facing South, with delightful unspoilt views. Within 6 miles of Tunbridge Wells and 1 mile, Wadhurst Station, with trains to London in 75 minutes. Unusually fine modern residence with remarkably well fitted interior in perfect condition; drive approach. Four reception, 6 bedrooms, fitted basins, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, ideal labour saving offices with maid's sitting room. Aga cooker. Central heating throughout. Main services. Double garage. Delightful inexpensive gardens, semi-wild garden and orchard. For Sale Privately or by Auction, September 5, 1947. Particulars from Joint Auctioneers, Messrs.

**IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.**  
7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent (Tel. Tunbridge Wells, 46), and F. L. MERCER AND CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel. REGENT 2481).

Old World Country Residence at  
**PRIESTCLIFFE, TADDINGTON, DERBYSHIRE**

Near the A6 road. Burton 6 miles, Bakewell 6 miles. Manchester 32. Sheffield 22. Derby 30. Main line station. Miller's Dale 2½ miles.

Vacant Possession. Three reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, garage for 3 cars, barn, greenhouse, etc. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Modern drainage. Delightful ornamental alpine and kitchen gardens. Total area 1½ acres approximately. All modern conveniences. To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold Privately), at the Estate Exchange, 46, Fountain Street, Manchester 2, on Friday, September 5, 1947, at 3.30 p.m.

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneer :  
**F. P. JOHNSON**

12, Hounds Gate, Nottingham. Tel. 40739, and from the Vendor's Solicitors: MESSRS. SKELTON & CO., 99, Deansgate, Manchester 3.

**SUSSEX. "KINGSTON LODGE," KINGSTON**

In a beautiful Downland setting, 2 miles from Lewes and 8 miles from Seaford and Brighton. A charming small Queen Anne Residence, containing all the features of the period and complete with all modern conveniences. Three principal and 2 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception, Maid's bedroom, kitchen, etc. Main c. and water. Fine Old Sussex Barn. Stabling and garage. Timber chalet. Beautiful garden enclosed by flint walls. Vacant Possession.

Auction, Tuesday, September 9, 1947.

Illustrated particulars from :  
**ROWLAND GORRINGE & CO., F.A.I.**

Lewes. Tel. 660-3. And at Uckfield.

**NR. MAIDSTONE**

**Kent. High up in lovely timbered country.**

**HILLFIELD, DETLING**

Unspoilt and secluded miniature Estate, comprising the Georgian Style Residence of 6 beds, bathroom, 3 rec., and modern domestic offices; all on 2 floors. Double garage, stable and cottage. Grounds (with hard tennis court) part woodland and pasture, in all about 17 acres. Auction: Royal Star Hotel, Maidstone, Thursday, September 18, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Illustrated particulars of the Solicitors : MESSRS. KNOCKER & FOSKETT, The Red House, High Street, Sevenoaks or the Auctioneers :

**WATKIN & WATKIN**

Tonbridge. Tel. 733 and 1393, and at Reigate. Tel. 2330 and 2830.

**WITHIN 40 MILES N.W. LONDON**

In historical village, 500 ft. above sea level. Magnificent views. Fine Old-World Country Residence of character. Good order. Eight bed., 2 bath., 4 rec., excellent offices. Stabling. Inexpensive grounds. Woodland, pasture, economical garden. Complete privacy. In all about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Possession. Auction September 19.

**FOLL & PARKER**

Auctioneers, Woburn Sands, Bucks.

**WANTED**

**HOME COUNTIES.** Required for educational purposes. Large House, 20 bedrooms, with about 50 acres of land.—Please send particulars and photographs, if available, to "R." c/o JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

**LONDON WITHIN 50 MILES.**

Small Estate 5 to 20 acres wanted by Doctor of Science where research laboratory could be established. Electricity, gas and water supplies essential. Willing to purchase, lease or retain suitable property and would consider taking over housekeeping staff.—Write, giving full details: no agents, Box 818.

**WILTS, DORSET, N. HANTS, CAMBRIDGE OR SUFFOLK**

WANTED. "S" requires period Residence, 4-5 beds, 2-3 rec., 2 baths. Modern conveniences.—Details to CORRY & CORRY, 20, Lowndes Street, S.W.1 (Sloane 0436). Usual remuneration required.

**WEST OR S.W. OF LONDON** within 35 miles, a House with 8 bedrooms. Small farmery or market garden an advantage.—Details and price to Box 820.

**WILTS, DORSET, N. HANTS, CAMBRIDGE OR SUFFOLK**

WANTED. To buy or rent, a small character House, 4-5 bed., 2-3 rec., preferably 2 bath. Main electric light. Small garden, light soil.—"L/91," TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

**FOR SALE**

**BOREHAM WOOD, HERTS.** Charming two-storey, detached, freehold Residence. Five bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, offices. Lovely garden. Garage. Freehold £6,500.—Apply: GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND, 15, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3 (Ham. 4404).

**BUCKS. HEART OF CHALFONTS.** A delightful Queen Anne House in about 4 acres partly walled gardens. Close to village and station. 2 rec., 8 beds., 3 baths. Fine domestic offices. 2 garages, 2 cottages. All services. Perfect state of repair. Vacant possession. Price £15,500 (or offer for quick sale).—Agents: HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I., Estate Offices, Gerrards Cross. Tel. 2094, and at London, W.5.

**EPSOM, SURREY.** A spacious modern

Detached Residence approached by an imposing circular drive and attractively planned on two floors. Well situated on high ground in a most select neighbourhood. Entrance hall with cloakroom (b. and c. and w.c.). Three reception rooms all over 20 ft. long and delightfully decorated. Parquet flooring. Well appointed kitchen. Sep. scullery. Five good bedrooms, one with dressing room and three with b. and c. wash hand basins. Superb bathroom. Sep. w.c. Full central heating throughout.  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre well-stocked garden. Garage. Price £7,000 freehold.—Write Owner's Agents: LINCOLN & CO., F.V.I., Surveyors, 6, Station Approach, Wallington, Surrey. Tel.: Wallington 5491

**CRIMLEY GREEN, SURREY.** 1 hour

Waterloo. 16th-century black and white Cottage Residence, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge, 30 ft. x 18 ft., minstrel gallery, dining room, study, radiators, C's electric light, gas and water, main drainage. Garage, modern cottage, about one acre. £7,500 freehold.—Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, The Broadway, Woking. Tel. Woking 2454.

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Barn, ripe for conversion into five bedrooms, large drawing room, dining room, nursery, kitchen, hall, etc. With 7 acres. £6,500.—Box 855.

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RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE  
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MANOR HOUSE: Four reception, billiards, 7 principal and 7 secondary bed and dressing, 3 bath. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Lodge and 4 cottages. Farm buildings, cowhouse for 55. Well-timbered park and 146 ACRES, also

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Galleried hall, 3 reception, 6 principal and 2 secondary bed., bath., maid's sitting room. Central heating. Esse. Electric light. Gardens. Kitchen garden.

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Two cottages. Bungalow.

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By order of Executors.

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"Fairy Cross Cottage," East Osnlow Close  
Three bedrooms, balcony, tiled bathroom, attractive lounge-dining room, sun loggia, well-equipped kitchen. Pleasant garden with ample space for garage. All main services.

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PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCES  
ON THE SOUTH COAST  
Occupying a gorgeous position with unobstructed sea views including The Needles, Solent and the Isle of Wight.



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In a quiet but not isolated position within about 500 yards of the Solent shore. Commanding extensive views to the Isle of Wight. CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE soundly constructed and fitted with modern comforts and conveniences.

Five bedrooms (3 fitted basins, h. and c.), fitted bathroom, 3 reception rooms, sun parlour, kitchen and garden offices. Electric lighting plant. Aga cooker. Excellent cottage. Large garage. Greenhouse, house, outbuildings. Delightfully matured grounds pleasantly laid out with lawns, flower borders, ornamental trees and shrubs, very productive kitchen gardens, fruit trees and bushes, small stream and water garden. The whole extends to an area of about

2½ ACRES. PRICE £10,250

Held on lease having an unexpired term of 96 years at a ground rent of £30 per annum.  
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Twenty principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, 5 spacious reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. Septic tank drainage. Outbuildings. Matured pleasure grounds, woodland, parkland and pasture land, the whole comprising an area of about

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Vacant Possession of the Residence and about 16 Acres of Land on completion of the purchase.

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Solicitor: CYRIL CLARK, Esq., 655, Wimborne Road, Winton, Bournemouth.  
Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Southampton, Brighton and Worthing; W. E. DREW, Esq., Estate Office, New Road Junction, Northbourne, Bournemouth.



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Attractive MODERN TUDOR STYLE COTTAGE



Three bedrooms (h. and c.), bathroom, separate w.c., lounge, dining room, kitchen. Main electricity and water. Modern drainage. The grounds, which are secluded by well-matured trees, extend to about one third of an acre.

VACANT POSSESSION  
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The White Horse Hotel, Storrington, on Tuesday, September 16, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. EDWIN BOXALL & KEMPE, 68, Ship Street, Brighton.  
Joint Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton (Tel.: Hove 9201, 6 lines); DOUGLAS ROSS & SON, Mulberry House, Storrington (Tel.: Storrington 40).

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Four bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, billiards room, kitchen and offices. All main services. Garage. Greenhouse.

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## ESTATE

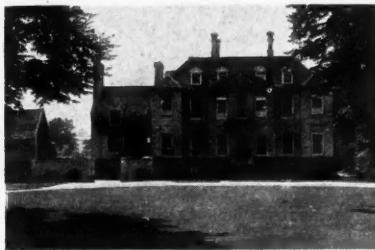
Kensington 1490  
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c.1

In the Cottesmore Country and only 6 miles from Luffenham Heath Golf Course.

## A QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE



In well-timbered park of about **61 ACRES**

Lounge hall, 5 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 7 staff rooms, old baronial hall and outside staff rooms.

Garages, stables for 10 or more, 2 cottages. Trout fishing on the property in the River Quash.

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Picked position facing open common land.



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built in the Dutch style, and forming a perfect sun trap. Large lounge 35 ft. by 15 ft., 2 other reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 well-appointed bathrooms, model offices, including staff sitting room. Central heating. Main electric light, gas, water and main drainage. Garage for two cars. Useful outbuildings. Most attractive garden, well matured, with a number of fruit trees, lawns, herbaceous borders.

In all **1½ ACRES**

## ONLY £8,750. EARLY POSSESSION

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NORTH WALSHAM, NORFOLK c.4

## AN ATTRACTIVE 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Three reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, own electricity and water, cottage, garages, stabling, farmery, fine barn, 83 ft. by 25 ft., pleasant gardens and small finely-timbered park, nearly **8 ACRES**

FREEHOLD. AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 6  
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## WELL PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, loggia and sleeping balcony. Main water and electricity, central heating. Brick and tiled garage, 2 cars.

Attractive but economical grounds of about **1½ ACRES**

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## FINE HOUSE OF THE GEORGIAN TYPE

Beautifully fitted with special oak work. Three reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. Main services, central heating (fitted basins all bedrooms). Garage 4, small farmery, cottage with bathroom. Beautiful gardens, 2 paddocks and woodland.

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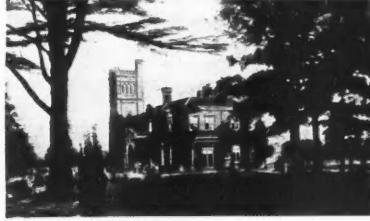


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Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main drainage. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Large garage. Charming gardens with tennis lawn, several fruit trees, rockery.

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Hall, 5 reception rooms, billiards room, 14 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Central heating. Own electricity and water, modern drainage. Picturesque stable block, 2 cottages, garages. Charming gardens and parkland. Ancient moat, island and historic castle ruins.

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## FASCINATING 16th-CENTURY THATCHED FARMHOUSE

Completely rural yet only 26 miles from London, combining the charm of its period with modern comfort. 2-3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. & c.), bathroom. Central heating, own electricity and water, modern drainage.

Stabling, garages. Lovely gardens and pasture about **11 ACRES**

## FOR SALE BY AUCTION, September 16

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THE HEALTH EXPRESS FROM DEVONSHIRE

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### A NEW TASTE IDEA

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Made by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. LTD., LEEDS  
Makers of famous sauces for 80 years

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Traditional quality  
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY  
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Unsurpassed in quality  
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"Mud-Orf" features include:—

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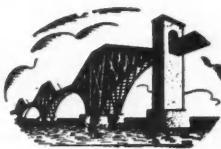
Ideal for Country Houses, Golf Club Houses, Hotels, Schools, Farm Houses, Works, Offices, etc., or wherever mud abounds. Price:—£7 7s. Ex. Works

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# COUNTRY LIFE

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AUGUST 22, 1947



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# COUNTRY LIFE

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## “... ACCORDING TO YOUR CLOTH”

THE lack of administrative adjustment and elastic, yet coherent, planning which—just as much as a multitude of adverse (and some unpredictable) developments catalogued by the Prime Minister in his recent broadcast—has brought this nation to its present pass, cannot be better illustrated than by considering the Government's housing policy during the past year. It is quite obvious now that, long before the publication of the White Paper in March, those in authority were well aware that economic salvation could come only from the concentration of all our energies and resources on the maintenance and development of the exporting and import-saving industries. To these, it was already clear at the time of the fuel crisis, everything else must be made subordinate. That “everything else,” unfortunately, included major measures of reconstruction and social amelioration, such as housing, which no Government would dream of neglecting save under pressure of the direst need. Dire as they discovered the need to be, the Government gave no sign that any of these measures must be slowed down or postponed until economic victory was won. They could not, and still cannot, we fear, bring themselves to face the facts.

For some years to come, industrial, and therefore social, planning will be up against stark economic reality and all preferences and priorities must be directed to re-establishing financial solvency. Many dreams must be abandoned for the time and among them, we fear, that of a rapid construction of permanent houses all over the land in accordance with well-thought-out plans. This is a hard blow for the people as a whole and particularly for the ex-Service man and woman. But if all our available resources are to be used to the best advantage, preference in housing must, for the time being, be given to the mining and agricultural areas, and to those in which exports are being manufactured and sent abroad. So far, the only plan produced with this object in view is that of allotting extra aluminium houses to mining and rural districts. Priorities must go much farther than this. With long-term objects in view, the Government have steadily been seeking to expand the building labour force. Now, we have not only to consider whether the building industry is not one which can be asked to give up some part of its manpower to export-producing and import-saving occupations, but also whether building materials purchased abroad with dollars could not be more usefully employed. Mr. Attlee has already announced the cutting down of timber imports by £10,000,000 and this cut will presumably be in soft woods, paid for in dollars. There are other competing claims for soft woods apart from the building industry that must now rank very high: pit-props for the

mines, for instance, sleepers and wagons for the railways, not to mention factory building, farm equipment and shipbuilding.

This cutting of dollar-bought materials and priority competition for what remains may well automatically reduce the building effort and force the Government to cut down both the permanent housing programme and the building labour force employed in it. It is a fact to be accepted with the utmost distaste, but one which must be squarely faced. Permanent houses cannot be exported and unfinished houses are worse than useless. At the end of last year, Mr. Bevan has told us, he had already placed more contracts at the disposal of the building industry than the physical resources of the industry could manage, and to-day there are about 250,000 permanent houses in this country

often advocated the fostering of a national spirit in view of next year's Olympiad in this country. He cites Finland, the scene of the Olympiad of 1952, and Switzerland, both of which he has lately visited, as examples of this local pride and patriotism in amateur sport and wishes that it was more in evidence here. No doubt this vehement spirit of nationalism in sport has its drawbacks as well as its advantages; it has sometimes produced difficulties in the past; but no doubt also it is a very great element in success, and as long as we take part in the Olympic Games, we hope to be as successful as we can. The fact is that we have two national weaknesses to overcome. The first is that though we really care about winning, we incline to pretend that we do not; the second is that we are a little shamefaced about working hard at any game or sport; we tend to admire the man who can do fairly well without effort that which he could do better if he worked harder at it. Further, as regards the Olympic Games, we are always keen on the events we regard as important, such as the middle-distance races in which we always do well, but refuse to be much interested in others which count equally towards success. Until we grow more wide-minded in these respects, we shall never do as well as we ought and as in our hearts we should really and intensely like to do.

## THE CATERPILLARS

QUIET and still the caterpillars hung  
In their green world; with hungry mouths  
they clung  
To the broad, veiny leaves, a silent host  
That suddenly, and unawares, we tossed  
Squirming, with rearing head and angry eyes,  
Out of their lustful, sunlit paradise.

I watched them, the beautiful and velvet things,  
Doomed never now to take the air with wings  
After the spell of strange, transforming sleep;  
And thought how Time has kept, and still shall  
keep,  
Her ancient secret; mused how they, and we,  
Transient as shadows, light as passing breath,  
Share still the same insoluble mystery  
Of eager life, and unrelenting death.

G. H. VALLINS.

unfinished and in various stages of construction. Obviously they must be finished as soon as possible and to do this the rate of starting on others must be cut down. The best way is surely to confine new house building to priority areas, and there to confine immediate programmes to numbers which are manageable and can be quickly completed. Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article by Mr. Anthony Hurd which shows the importance of priority building in agricultural districts if we are to get that extra £100,000,000 worth of food from our farms which the Government now hope for.

## EASY HARVEST

TO make amends for light crops of grain the sun, shining from a cloudless sky, gave farmers in the south the easiest conditions possible for getting in the harvest, and the early fields were cleared in extra quick time. Some threshing in the field has been done in the old style and more combine harvesters have made a clean job on the bigger farms. Yields are on the low side, as farmers expected. The bitter winter and persisting floods in the spring hit the winter wheat, and there were some very thin pieces that were hardly worth leaving. Several thousand acres of winter wheat were ploughed up and re-sown, some with the spring wheats which now do well in this country, and some with barley or linseed. The late-sown linseed was until a week ago showing a shimmering sea of pale blue, as attractive to the bees as to the human eye. It is all to the good that a flying start was made with this year's harvest because some heavy tasks in autumn cultivations lie before farmers. If we are to expand our livestock numbers quickly, as the nation's needs demand, farmers will have to cultivate more land to grow more grain and fodder for the extra stock. There are many fields now in ley of two or three years' standing that can be brought back into full production if they are ploughed in the next month. There is never any respite for the farmer who farms his land to capacity, and that is the call that goes out to the counties to-day.

## OLYMPIC MINDED

LIEUT-COL. F. A. M. WEBSTER, whose articles on Athletics are familiar to readers of COUNTRY LIFE, has in these pages and elsewhere

## HOUND SHOWS

THE Peterborough Show has long been famous for bringing together the best hounds of the English type—to say a hound has won at Peterborough stamps it as one of the supreme examples of its breed. But in some respects the Royal Welsh Show, held this year on August 8 at Carmarthen, is even more interesting than Peterborough, for we see there a diversity of types, all good in their respective spheres and all fine examples of fox catchers as required by different countries, from the white and woolly “Welshman” to the darker and smoother “Englishman.” But one thing was apparent throughout both the Welsh and English classes, as it had been equally apparent at the Peterborough Show, and this was the preponderance of the medium-sized active hound on natural feet and legs. The day of what was once known as the Peterborough type, a big, heavy hound with exaggerated bone, knuckling over on equally exaggerated “cat feet,” is happily over. A more perfect specimen of not only a hound but of a dog than the Peterborough champion the Quorn Raglan would be hard to find, and the judges at the Welsh Show likewise chose those keen, active, well-balanced hounds that can hunt all day and never tire. The M.F.H. Association do well to discourage too many foxhound shows and to guard against any risk of turning the foxhound into a mere show animal, but these recent shows demonstrate that there is little fear of this.

## WAITING FOR THE LIGHTS

MANY people must have been taken by surprise by a sentence in a recent judgment given in the Court of Appeal. The judgment, which was in a case which involved the regulations for pedestrian crossings, stated that “there was nothing in the code making it an offence for a pedestrian to cross when the lights were against him.” This was news to most of us, whether in our capacity as pedestrians or as drivers of or passengers in cars, and our immediate reaction is that if there is nothing in the code to make it an offence, then it is high time that there was. Everyone on foot, in a moment of impatience at being kept back, has felt a temptation to make a dash across against the lights and has now and then yielded to it without disaster; but, even as he has done so, he has known that he was behaving wrongly and that it would be wholly his own fault if he was hurt. A good many drivers of cars still show a lack of consideration for foot passengers and they must be curbed and not encouraged, but the man on foot has also his duty to behave as a reasonable and considerate citizen, and here certainly seems to be a case in which their duty should be enforced by law. The pedestrian cannot have it both ways.

# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

**Major C. S. JARVIS**

I RECENTLY experienced what one might call the perfect day on the perfect loch, but, as with a number of other things in this world, there may be many opinions as to what constitutes the perfect day. There is certainly one school of thought that would consider the expression justified if the angler had sat in a cold driving rain for six hours, provided he was hauling in three-quarter-pounders the whole time, but I have passed the early enthusiastic stage of fishing, when the size of the bag was the one thing that mattered. I would willingly sacrifice a possible six brace of trout in return for warmth and a little sunshine, for, though a wet "seat" and a flowing sea and a wind that follows fast may suit the yachtsman, it does not fit in with my idea of comfort in a small row-boat on a mountain lake.

\* \* \*

THE one drawback to the little loch was that the mountain cart-track leading to it was considered unfit for car traffic. This meant an up-and-down four-mile walk, which is nothing to worry about when one is fresh and energetic in the morning, but one does realise that there are at least seventeen hundred and sixty yards in every mile when one is weary in the evening after a long day's casting. It struck me also that in other days I had often driven cars over mountain passes that were infinitely rougher, but I remembered also that they were not English models with their very low clearances and, moreover, did not belong to me but to the Government. This factor concerning ownership makes a vast amount of difference when it is a question of deciding whether a track is fit for a car or not.

\* \* \*

THE loch, which is roughly half a mile long and some five hundred yards wide, is ideally situated with a craggy hillside to the east, a softly-contoured green height to the west and at the southern end a stretch of bright golden sand contrasting with the cobalt blue of the water. The surface was only very slightly ruffled by a light breeze, and the sun overhead was drinking up the various small clouds as they rose from the horizon to the zenith, so that really it was not an ideal fishing day, but merely one which made one feel that it was good to be alive.

\* \* \*

THE surrounding mountains rolling away to Ben More in the distance caused the Dorset gardener who had accompanied me to row the boat to say that they "looked as if they had been upholstered in green velvet," and when Dorset gardeners, who suffer much from a heavy clay soil and an excess of rain in four years out of five, become poetical, there is a very good reason for it. He had one criticism to make, though, and this was that he missed the little groups of white dots that in previous years had been in evidence far up the mountain sides: "It worries me to see all that wonderful green feed going to waste, and nothing to eat it."

The complete absence of sheep was indeed remarkable; it is due, I am told, not entirely to the heavy losses during the snowfalls of last March, but also to a certain extent to the shortage of shepherds. A Highland shepherd is born, not made, and as in so many other callings of the countryside, there is a very limited young entry coming forward to step into the shoes of the old men past the work, since mountain shepherding does not fit in with ideas of a 40-hour week.

The trout in the clear peaty water—extremely hard-fighting little half-pounders—were willing to oblige, although conditions of



J. A. Brimble

"MID THE REAPER'S DROWSY CLATTER"

light and water were against a heavy bag. The western side of the loch has a somewhat unusual feature for the Highlands—a line of what the Irish call "sally bushes" drooping into the water, and whatever the weather there are always fish lying in such spots in wait for odd caterpillars and flies that may be blown off the leaves overhead, and around these bushes I had no difficulty in obtaining seven brace, which was all that the breakfast table required.

My weary walk homewards in the evening was enlivened by glimpses of some of the features of the Highlands: a wild cat hunting a rabbit, a pair of tawny owls on the wing, a solitary red deer outlined against the light in the west and a pair of curlews wailing overhead. Though I noticed a pair of buzzards circling over the mountain side, I failed to see the golden eagle, but in these days of substitutes and small rations one must not grumble if Nature follows suit, and the buzzard is, I imagine, an eagle in miniature.

\* \* \*

IN these Notes over a year ago I mentioned that Blagdon Lake in Somerset was unique in my experience since it was the one water I had fished in the past that had not deteriorated during the last fifteen or twenty years owing to disease, pollution or some obscure cause. The number of fish caught every season, their average weight and their condition, were as good as they had been forty years ago, and in my long knowledge of the lake I had never seen a trout brought into the fishing hut that was not entitled to the description "perfect."

This year, when I visited the water in the early days of May, the big trout caught by my companion in the boat was obviously not up to Blagdon standard, as regards either condition or the palatability of its flesh, and I noticed among those caught every day a small percentage that looked as if they had not mended properly after spawning. This was remarkable, since one of the features of Blagdon trout is that their condition in early May is quite as good as anything they may attain later in the season. At that time we were attributing everything of an unsatisfactory nature in the countryside to the abnormal weather in the early months of the year, and it was hoped that the falling-off in condition would be temporary. In June, when the poor-conditioned trout brought ashore by anglers increased in number, it was decided to close down the fishery for the rest of the season (a severe blow to those fishermen of Bristol who spend many week-ends there) and at the time of writing scientists are in residence enquiring into the trouble.

\* \* \*

IT appears that a percentage of the fish in the reservoir have been subject to an unusual parasitic infection, which is not *furunculosis*, as was at first suspected; but little is known at this stage of the cause and likely duration of the disease. It is some consolation to know that the matter is in the capable hands of experts in fish diseases, assisted by a most efficient staff of keepers, but, as many of us know, there is a wide gap between the discovery and identification of a trout epidemic and the finding of a remedy for it.

# BIRDS OF A WEST-COAST ESTUARY

By GUY B. FARRAR



1.—GULLS, CORMORANTS AND OYSTER-CATCHERS FLOCKING IN TO THE BIRD ISLAND AT HIGH TIDE

LIKE the ever-restless sea, the tide of bird migration flows to and fro across the face of the world. Northwards in spring, southwards in autumn, but with many eddies and cross currents, some even moving against the main stream. Except for a short period of slack water in mid-summer and mid-winter, this migratory tide washes our shores and estuaries, sometimes in unbelievable strength, sometimes so gently as to be almost unnoticed. But whether in a torrent or a trickle, there is always an endless stream of passers-by impelled by that strange instinct, the inheritance of countless ages, that drives so many species of birds to embark on perilous journeys over unknown continents, journeys in which millions perish but enough survive to carry on the race.

Few people except those whose pleasure or business takes them to the estuaries—wild-fowlers, fishermen and such like—see even a glimpse of the passing of this mighty multitude of wild-fowl and waders, and fewer still have the



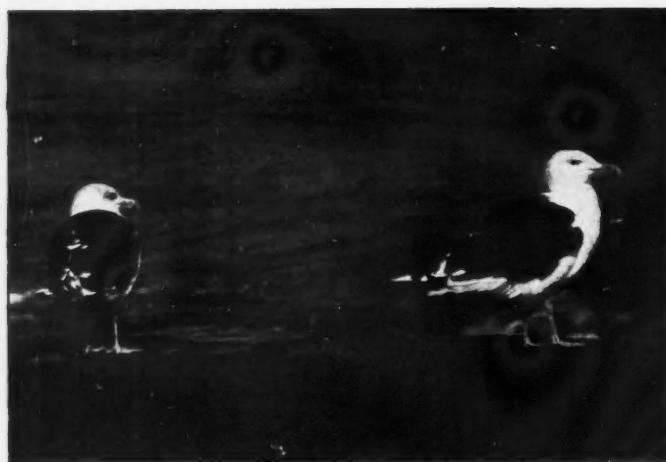
(Left) 2.—AMONG THE ROCK-POOLS : REDSHANK (left), BAR-TAILED GODWIT (middle), AND KNOT

necessary knowledge to report accurately what they have seen, but to the bird-watcher no place is more exciting or rich in bird life than the wind-swept salttings and tide-washed sandbanks in autumn and spring. One is always waiting for something to turn up, some uncommon wanderer, or storm driven refugee, and occasionally one's patience is rewarded.

Many years ago I decided to attempt to record with my camera something of the comings and goings of waders and wild-fowl on

west-coast estuaries. Had I known the difficulties and disappointments in store for me, the anguish caused by lost opportunities, the feeling of utter hopelessness after a long succession of failures, I doubt if I should have begun so light-heartedly pursuing a will o' the wisp, a new ideal of bird photography. Yet it needs but an occasional success (they have been few and far between) to lure me back to the squelching mud, the exciting smell of seaweed in brackish water, the spaciousness of sea and sky, the slap of wavelets breaking on weed-encrusted rocks and the call of the running tide, an awaking signal for all whose feeding grounds lie below the full-sea mark.

If you have waited, perhaps for years, in the hope of one day being able to photograph a certain species of wader, and suddenly your longed-for stranger is seen among a host of lesser lights, the anxiety of waiting, wondering, and praying that he may detach himself from the common herd and stand within range of your lens is almost unbearable. The voices of



3.—“SABLE-WINGED CORPSE-EATERS” : GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULLS AT THE EDGE OF THE RISING TIDE



4.—THE SENTINEL OF THE FORESHORE : A REDSHANK WAITING FOR THE TIDE TO TURN



5.—BAR-TAILED GODWITS STANDING TALL AND STATELY IN THE MIDST OF SANDERLING, DUNLIN AND KNOT

an oncoming skein of geese, still veiled by the half-light of a winter's dawn, can send shivers of nervous dread down my spine, but they are as nothing compared to the prolonged nervous tension of seeing some uncommon wader within photographic range and yet in a hopeless position for photography.

My worst experience (I hate to think of it even to-day) was spending an entire afternoon with five black-tailed godwits, the rarest of visitors, standing peacefully within range of my lens, but effectively shielded from all hope of photography by a rampart of curlew that had interposed themselves between my hide and the distinguished strangers. How I cursed these curlew! Like the Cardinal of Rheims, I cursed them sitting, in standing, in lying, I cursed them in walking, in eating, in flying. Unlike the curses of that celebrated prelate, however, mine had no effect whatsoever on those long-legged hook-billed intruders. When they at last departed, they took the godwits with them, and that is the first and last time I have ever seen black-tailed godwits in the ground glass of my reflex camera.

Some species are a challenge to the field craft of the bird photographer, not because of

their rarity, but because of their extreme caution. Last autumn I photographed great black-backed gulls, sable-winged corpse-eaters, for the first time.

For once, their suspicions being lulled by the presence of herring-gulls within a few yards of my hide, they approached near enough for my 17-in. lens to record their majestic and evil beauty at the edge of the rising tide (Fig. 3). A third-year juvenile, his head still flecked with brown, also allowed himself to be photographed.

Redshanks, the sentinels of the foreshore (Fig. 4), whose shrill voices give timely warning of the approach of danger, are a common species but most elusive subjects for estuary photography. Recently I had the unique experience of sitting in the midst of a large flock which, for some unknown reason, discarded their usual fear of my hide. The triumphant feeling at having at last outwitted the wariest of waders is one of the major joys of shore-bird photography. Many young were among this flock, their presence probably causing the unusual disregard of any new or strange object on their island sanctuary.

Bar-tailed godwits are uncommon subjects

for bird photography on the Dee. Last August, a few of these elegant creatures were scattered among the flocks of sanderling and dunlin visiting my bird island. After a period of fluctuating hopes and despairs, I managed to obtain a negative recording no fewer than three standing tall and stately in the midst of their smaller neighbours (Fig. 5). The absence of sun during the critical moments in which the godwits were within range and photography was possible added to the difficulties of making a picture of this interesting group embracing four different species of wader.

Fortunately, some oyster-catchers (Fig. 6), resenting the presence of the godwits, drove them towards my hide, otherwise I should have missed photographing these uncommon passers-by, whose nesting grounds lie far to the north of our islands.

A pair of whimbrel were also included in this very mixed flock of waders, but, alas, they resolutely refused to be bullied by the oyster-catchers and so escaped coming within range of my lens. If only the oyster-catchers had been herring-gulls, I might be illustrating this article with a portrait of a whimbrel, a rare prize indeed.



6.—THE HARLEQUINS OF THE ESTUARY : OYSTER-CATCHERS ON A WAVE-WORN REEF

# THE FARMER'S REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT

By ANTHONY HURD

AFTER two years of uncertainty and drift in agricultural policy, Mr. Attlee has announced that British farming must make an all-out effort to increase food output by £100,000,000 in 1951-52 and this week Mr. Tom Williams is announcing the Ministry of Agriculture's proposals in detail. Certainly another £100,000,000 worth of food can be produced in this country and well before 1951-52, but the means must be found and present handicaps swept away much more drastically than Ministers appear to contemplate so far.

First of all, what has happened in the past two years to cause a drop in home food produc-

acres is nearer the mark for wheat if our farms are to be farmed highly and yield to full capacity.

The really serious matter is that the loss of wheat acreage has not been met by a corresponding increase in livestock output from the new leys. It is true that the numbers of dairy cattle have been moving upwards steadily, but the numbers grazed for beef have been falling off. The figures of calf slaughterings show that farmers have been concentrating on milk selling to the exclusion of rearing cattle for beef. In

number of fowls we had then. Pigs and poultry between them formerly gave us an output worth £55,000,000, and it is in this category that we can most quickly step up output, in terms of money values and also of food for which we can no longer afford to find dollars for purchases abroad. If the job is tackled in the right way, the extra £100,000,000 at present values can be got in two years by expanding pig and poultry production and by rearing more calves for beef production. But it will need a determined effort.

The immediate answer of my farmer friends will be that these things would be possible if they could get more feeding-stuffs. They have the pig and poultry houses and the accommodation for more calves and they have enough labour experienced in these forms of production, but they cannot make a start unless they can either buy more imported feeding-stuffs or be permitted to keep for livestock more of the wheat and barley they grow. In our present predicament every means must be used to get more feeding-stuffs, either imported or home grown. There are farms in Suffolk, Wiltshire and elsewhere in the arable belt that can provide all the cereal feeding-stuffs needed for a big immediate expansion in pig and poultry numbers. On my Wiltshire farm, where we carried 3,000 laying hens before the war, no wheat was bought and almost all we grew was turned into eggs. In late years the feeding of home-grown wheat or barley to livestock beyond very meagre limits has been barred, and so in the past six months we have spent United States dollars to the tune of £7,000,000 on buying dried eggs.

These dollar purchases have now been cut, and unless housewives are to go without eggs in any form next year, home production must be restarted on a big scale. The right course now surely is to tell farmers that they can keep half the wheat they grow for feeding to hens provided that they sign contracts with the local egg-packing station and thereby guarantee that the whole of their production does go through the recognised channels into general consumption. If this were done, many thousands more pullet chicks would be reared this coming October and November and next spring. Tell farmers that they can keep half their barley for pig feeding, and there will soon be a recovery in the number of breeding pigs.

Pigs and poultry do not live by grain alone. They need some protein to balance their rations. Farmers have found it difficult to provide what is needed in this way, but it should surely be practicable to produce more fish meal in this country. In moderation this is the perfect protein feed for pigs and poultry. Young calves can also use animal protein to advantage, but they soon reach the stage when dried grass and silage suit them excellently. We know now that the drying of young grass on a commercial scale pays well. Some of the pioneers in grass drying are making £32 a ton for dried grass meal. This is an extravagant price. As the Milk Marketing Board have proved to the satisfaction of themselves and local farmers in the Thornbury district of Gloucestershire, dried grass of excellent quality can be produced at little more than £15 a ton. This assumes a good lay-out of the factory plant and efficient management throughout. What is being done this summer at Thornbury could be replicated a hundred times next summer in the districts where grass grows well. The erection of these grass-drying plants will need several thousand tons of steel. Here is one way in which the priority allocations now promised to agriculture can be most usefully exercised.

At the same time there must be a fresh drive for high-quality silage. There are some farmers in this country who are as fully satisfied as the farmers of Sweden and Denmark that silage made from young grass and clover mixtures provides the finest feed for milk production and for rearing young stock. But there are still many thousands of farmers who have never taken to silage-making. They find haymaking easier and they do not realise that they are forfeiting a large part of the feed value of young grass in the flush period of growth which by modern silage-making methods can be conserved in excellent condition for winter feeding.



WHEAT WILL STILL BE NEEDED, BUT MAINLY FOR FEEDING TO POULTRY AND OTHER LIVESTOCK

tion? Why are our farms not so highly productive as they were in 1944 and 1945? Official statistics show that the grain acreage has fallen sharply and the acreage of grass and clover leys has increased. For instance, the 1947 wheat crop will be down by 2,000,000 tons compared with 1944, which was the peak war year for wheat production. This in itself means a loss of output valued at £35,000,000.

The substitution of leys for wheat was to some extent desirable for the sake of land that had carried a succession of corn crops in the war years. When old grass is ploughed up the ground can often bear two wheat crops without draining fertility unduly, especially if some judicious help is given from the fertiliser bag. That opportunity was taken to the full by the end of the war, and no one in his senses thinks about regaining the peak wheat area of 3,464,000 acres. This year the figure is about 1,800,000 acres. It is not enough for our present needs: 2,500,000

five years the numbers of calves slaughtered have risen from 1,040,000 to 1,441,000, and we have been missing these cattle at a time when many thousands of acres of new grazings were being created on land that formerly grew wheat and other tillage crops. It is unhappily true, also, that the numbers of sheep have not kept pace with the extension of leys. We all know that flock masters, especially in the hill counties, suffered heavy losses this year in the blizzards, but disregarding this catastrophe our sheep numbers are far below what they should be to make full use of the higher acreage of leys which we now have. In brief, we have lost 2,000,000 tons of wheat and we have gained nothing in meat output.

On the livestock side the worst fall in production is recorded in pigs and poultry. The numbers of breeding sows, which give the key to pig production, are fewer than half those we had in 1939 and we now have barely half the

Propaganda and advice have not achieved complete success. There are some farmers who will never make good silage unless the job is done for them, and this will have to be done for groups of farms by contractors, either private individuals or the Agricultural Executive Committees.

Yes, my farmer friends will say, all these extra pigs and poultry and cattle to attain extra food output can be carried on the farms of Britain, but shall we get a clear lead that when this extra production is undertaken it will be profitable? A good deal of the extra grain needed for increased livestock output will have to come from land that is now standing in grass and clover leys that are past their prime. How are these extra fields to be got into tillage again? The best incentive is a profitable price for what is produced. The farmer may be a patriot: he is certainly a keen business man. To-day some big farmers are not farming their land to capacity, because they feel that the wages bill has risen out of line with produce prices. They are cutting their risks, mechanising as far as possible by the introduction of combine harvesters and grain driers, but they are not stretching themselves or their farms to the limit. We now see yet another revision of prices to meet the further increase in the standard rate of agricultural wages. These prices must be fully adequate for its avowed purpose and there must be no more cheese-paring which leaves the bigger farmer with a large staff worse off by reason of the wage increase.

Every farmer must be made to feel that there is a reasonable profit for him in the job, provided that he runs his business efficiently and the season is reasonably favourable. In the new scale of prices generous incentives are needed to get increased output of livestock products. Next year and in the following years it is not grain and potatoes that we shall want so much as the livestock products which have proved ruinously dear to buy from the dollar countries and which at any time are the most profitable to produce. Even though Ministers have failed miserably in recent months to get maize from South America, there will be fuller supplies for us in the future. The chances are that we shall be able to afford to buy these feeding-stuffs while we shall not be able to find enough foreign exchange to buy the finished livestock products.

However promising the prices and however urgent the nation's need, will farmers respond quickly? Here the answer lies with the Minister of Agriculture and the County Committees. Mr. Tom Williams has allowed the war-time team to fall apart. During his time at 55, Whitehall there has been no effective leadership from the centre. The members of the County Committees do not know him personally as they got to know Mr. Hudson when he was Minister of Agriculture in the war years. Mr. Hudson made a practice of visiting every County Executive Committee at least once a year, when he spoke straight to them and the members of the district committees and the staff. Everyone



MORE PULLETS REARED THIS AUTUMN COULD PROVIDE THE HOUSEWIFE'S EGG RATION NEXT YEAR

responsible for food production in the county was made to feel that he was a member of the team and he could take a pride in carrying a tough job through to success.

These personal contacts and farm tours which Mr. Hudson made were followed by constant visits of the Minister's liaison officers. These were men of standing in the farming community, such as Mr. Wilfrid Mansfield, who looked after East Anglia, Captain Edward Foster in the north-west of England, Sir Frank Engeldow in the Midlands, Mr. Herbert Jones in Lincolnshire, and Lord De La Warr in the Home Counties close to London. Sir William Gavin was the chief liaison officer, and at least once a month these men met the Minister at 55, Whitehall. He told them the facts about the country's food supplies and what was required from British agriculture. They told him how the campaign was going in each of their counties and what difficulties were met. Thus there was a two-way flow of planning and information.

This team has been allowed to dissolve. Perhaps it was inevitable that this should be so when government came into the hands of one political party. This live contact between the men on the job and the administrators must be re-established, and it can be if the Minister will strike out on a bold course to carry the full support of those who know the capabilities of British agriculture. In fairness to Mr. Tom Williams, it should be added that he is a full member of the Cabinet and on him fall many worries outside the normal range of a Minister of Agriculture. Still, food production has again become a full-time job for a first-class Minister.

Given the right lead, I feel no doubt that the committees throughout the counties can be reinvigorated to visit every farm again, see what each farmer can do, particularly in increased livestock output, see that he has the machinery, spare parts and everything he wants for cultivating his land, and see that he has as good labour as can be provided. Here is the crux of the problem.

When the Germans all go home—and they are disappearing fast—how are our farms to carry on, let alone respond to the call for extra production? First of all, we want more British workers. There are men to-day engaged on what are termed non-essential jobs who are likely to be out of work and who will go into the country and settle to farm work if houses can be found for them. The highest priority, equal to that given to coal mining, must now be directed to the drive for more houses in the agricultural districts. Not all of them will be permanent houses. Local authorities can undertake the erection of sets of prefabricated houses in the villages where they are most needed and farmers should be given full opportunity to go ahead with their own plans for building more cottages for their workers. By this means British agriculture should be able to recruit an additional 25,000 workers by the end of 1948.

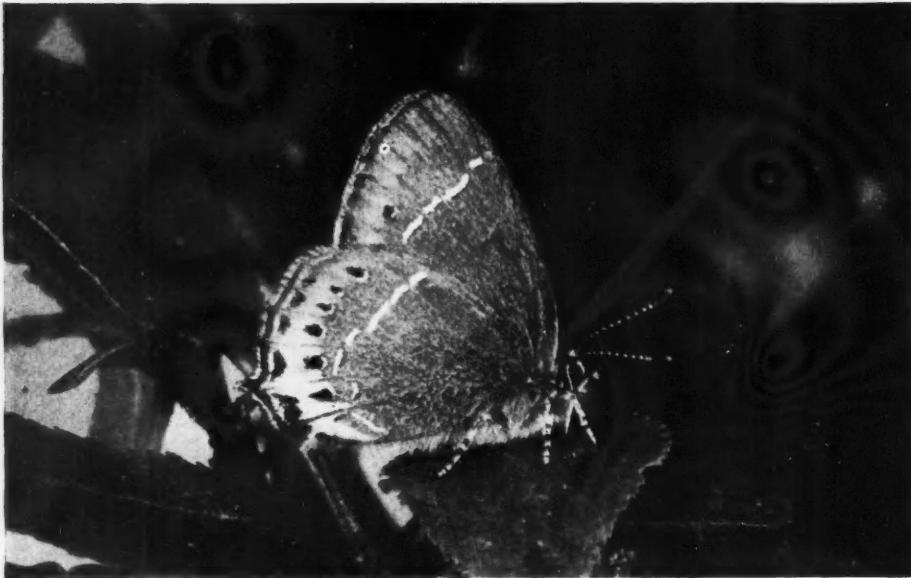
There are also several thousand displaced persons, now known as European Volunteer Workers, who are ready and willing to take jobs on our farms. Hostel accommodation must be found so as to get them quickly to work. There are available many huddled camps which have been occupied by prisoners-of-war, and these could be improved for prolonged use. I do not myself believe that the Women's Land Army will recruit many more girls who will stay the course. Of those who joined the W.L.A. in the stress of war, not more than one in ten really liked the job or wanted to stay permanently on the land. Let us have all the land girls who will come, but we should not place too much reliance on this source of recruitment to agriculture's labour force.

We shall certainly need several thousand school children to help with the potato harvest this autumn and for some years to come. There must be no more obstruction from the education authorities over the conflicting claims of school work and food production during the vital month when the potatoes are ready for lifting. It is not expecting too much of a boy or girl of 12 years and over to give 20 half-days' work in the fields during October. Looked after properly, the children can be a real help and prevent the folly of leaving good potatoes to waste in the ground through the winter.

That extra £100,000,000 worth of food can be got from our farms in the next two years if agriculture is given a vigorous lead and effective priorities. We shall see in the next few weeks whether our political masters mean business or not.



SCHOOLBOYS WILL BE WANTED AGAIN NEXT YEAR TO LIFT THE POTATOES



1.—BLACK HAIRSTREAK, POSSIBLY THE SCARCEST INDIGENOUS BRITISH BUTTERFLY; MAGNIFIED 3 TIMES

MONG smaller butterflies, some of the most fascinating are the Hairstreaks, of which we have five species in the British Isles. The Green Hairstreak (*Callophrys rubi* L.) and the Purple Hairstreak (*Thecla quercus* L.) are relatively widespread in their distribution, occurring in Ireland as well as in Great Britain; the White-letter (*Strymonidia w-album* Knoch) is almost entirely an English species, with a few localities in South Wales; the Brown (*Thecla betulae* L.) is confined to the more southerly counties of England and Wales; and the Black (*Strymonidia pruni* L.) (Fig. 1) is restricted to a few places in the Midlands. The last-named species may fairly be regarded as the scarcest indigenous British butterfly.

The popular name of Hairstreak is due to the thin white line crossing the under-sides of the wings; in some species this is very clearly defined, and in the White-letter Hairstreak has the shape of a W (Fig. 9). In the Green, however, the line is frequently reduced to a mere dot or two of white (Fig. 3).

The upper-sides of the wings of all five Hairstreaks are mainly dark brown in colour. Though this dull hue is unrelieved in the Green and White-letter, the Brown (Fig. 5) and Black bear orange markings (those in the female Brown being quite large), and the male Purple shows, in certain



2.—PUPA OF THE GREEN HAIRSTREAK: MAGNIFIED 2½ TIMES (Right) 3.—GREEN HAIRSTREAK, WHOSE BRILLIANT UNDER-SIDE MAKES IT INDISTINGUISHABLE AGAINST A GREEN BACKGROUND; MAGNIFIED ABOUT 3 TIMES

lights, an all-over dull purple iridescence, while the sombre colouring of the female Purple (Fig. 6) is lit by brilliant patches of iridescent purple. The Green (Fig. 3) vies with this brilliance in the iridescent green of the under-side of its wings. The purple and green carried by these two Hairstreaks are due to the structure of their wing scales, for these are so formed that they both reflect and refract the light, and the colours appear in the same way as they do in a soap bubble. The orange of the Brown and Black is due to pigment in the scales. Excepting the Green, all these Hairstreaks have the characteristic "tail" to each hind-wing.

The Green Hairstreak flies around low bushes where gorse and broom abound, its under-side making it indistinguishable against any green background. The Brown and Black frequent sloe bushes, and, although the Black is the scarcer, it is, perhaps, more often seen on the wing than the Brown, which lurks in secretive fashion in the bushes. On the other hand, it is easier to find Brown Hairstreak caterpillars than those of the Black. By comparison, the Purple and White-letter are high fliers, the former loving to skim over the tops of tall oaks, and the latter frequenting elms, sometimes coming down to feed on bramble blossom.

The eggs of the Hairstreaks are, with one exception, disc-shaped. The exception is the egg of the White-letter, which is shaped like a tiny poached

## BRITISH HAIRSTREAKS

Written and Illustrated by  
S. BEAUFOY

egg with a rim (Fig. 8). All these eggs have patterns of geometrical depressions, and well repay close study under a magnifying glass.

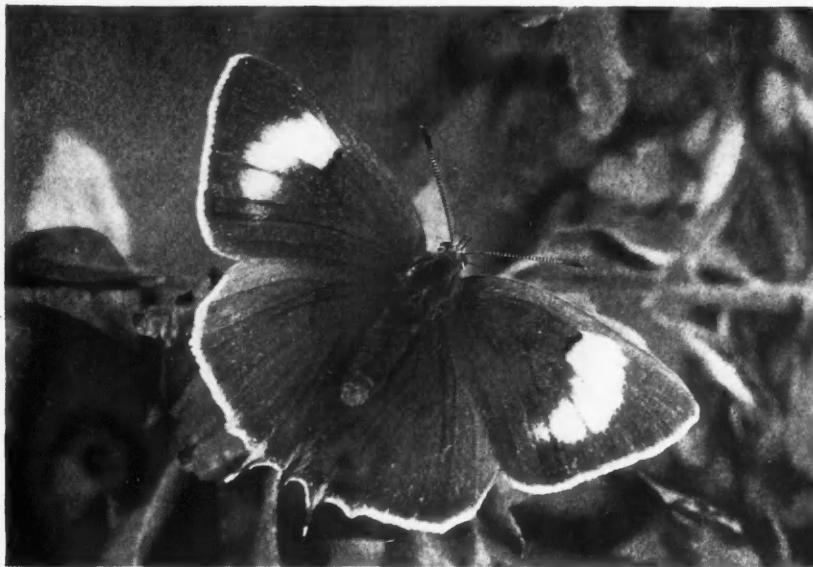
Winter is passed in the egg stage by all the Hairstreaks with the exception of the Green, which is a chrysalis during that season. It seems incredible, when walking through woods of oak and elm in the depths of winter, that, high up on the twigs, swaying this way and that in the gusty wind, are many minute eggs of Purple (Fig. 7) and White-letter Hairstreaks, in which life is surviving the bleak conditions of the season, and from which tiny caterpillars will hatch in the spring to burrow into, and feed on, the hearts of the young buds.

Eggs of the Brown and Black Hairstreaks are laid in the forks of twigs of sloe, on whose opening buds the caterpillars feed. By comparison with the other Hairstreaks, the food-plants of the Green are many, including broom, gorse and dyer's greenweed.

The Hairstreaks belong to a sub-family, the Theclinae, of the vast family Lycenidae of butterflies, and the caterpillars of them all have the louse shape which is peculiar to the Lycenidae. They are able to withdraw their heads into the first segments of their bodies. The Green and White-letter Hairstreak caterpillars have a honey-gland on the tenth segment, like many of the Blues (also members of the Lycenidae), but there is no evidence, as there is with the Blues, that the Hairstreaks are associated with ants.

The chrysalids of the Purple and Green Hairstreaks are dumpy in shape, and are formed among moss or débris on the ground, with little or no support in the way of silk threads. The Brown Hairstreak chrysalis, likewise, lies on the ground, with its old caterpillar skin remaining attached to it. The White-letter and Black chrysalids are supported by the tail and girdle method, and are attached to a leaf or stem of the food-plant or to some other handy support. That of the Black Hairstreak constitutes one of the most effective forms of concealment in Nature, its shape and colouring giving it the exact appearance of a bird's dropping.

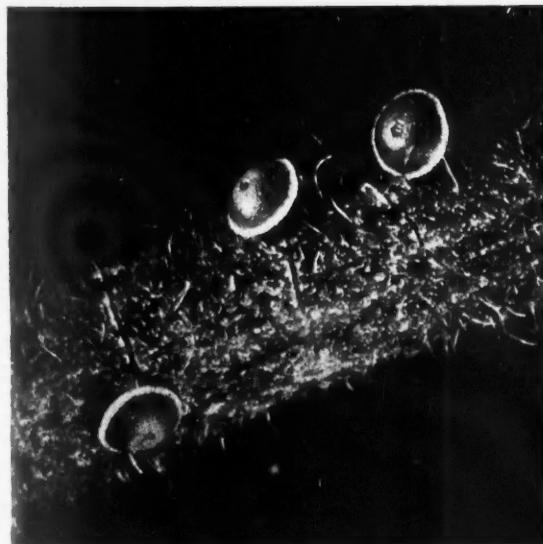




5.—BROWN HAIRSTREAK WITH ORANGE MARKINGS ON THE DARK  
UPPER-SIDES OF THE WINGS; DOUBLE NATURAL SIZE. (Left) 4.—GROWN  
LARVÆ OF THE BROWN HAIRSTREAK; DOUBLE NATURAL SIZE



7.—EGG OF THE PURPLE HAIRSTREAK; MAGNIFIED 15 TIMES  
(Left) 6.—FEMALE PURPLE HAIRSTREAK, WHOSE SOMBRE COLOURING  
IS LIT UP BY PATCHES OF IRIDESCENT PURPLE; DOUBLE SIZE



9.—WHITE-LETTER HAIRSTREAK WITH W-SHAPE MARKING; MAGNIFIED 2½ TIMES. (Left) 8.—EGGS OF THE WHITE-LETTER HAIRSTREAK;  
MAGNIFIED 12 TIMES

# GREAT HOMES OF THE SCOTTISH LOWLANDS

*In the country houses built after the Union, a characteristic Scottish style developed in which the old massive crudity was gradually refined into the firm elegance of the Adams, father and son*

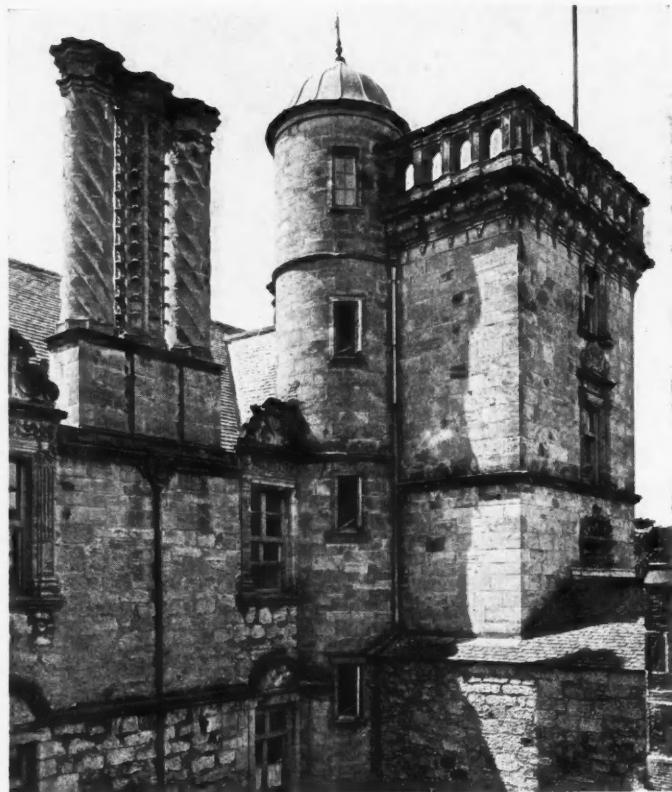
By SHEILA G. FORMAN

TILL the distracting divisions of religion, politics and faction were gradually pacified in the union of the English and Scottish crowns, it is substantially true that Scotland had no wholly domestic architecture. All great houses outside the towns and many within them were in the nature of defensible fortresses, and there was no Scottish equivalent of the Elizabethan, or even Jacobean, manor house. But in the 17th century there came into being, in the new country houses, an architecture characteristically Scottish and of a fantastic if somewhat crude sumptuousness that is among the most delightful of European styles.

The aristocracy, wealthier than they had ever been as a result of the secularisation of church lands at the Reformation, began to build, sometimes adjoining their ancient fortresses, sometimes on a new site with more appropriate surroundings, but always with closer attention to comfort, convenience, space and design. The Union brought a flowing tide of fresh ideas from the South, where the standards of culture, luxury and grandeur were far in advance of those in Scotland.

This vigorous vernacular style had its roots deep in the war-bound past. Houses were still tall with steep roofs and crow-steps, angle turrets and small unevenly spaced windows piercing the immensely thick walls.

But after 1600 France was fading out of the picture architecturally, though leaving such legacies as the corbelled turret. English and Dutch influence took its place. Yet even when the native style was modified



1.—WINTON HOUSE, EAST LOTHIAN  
“Scottish Renaissance.” Designer, William Wallace, 1620

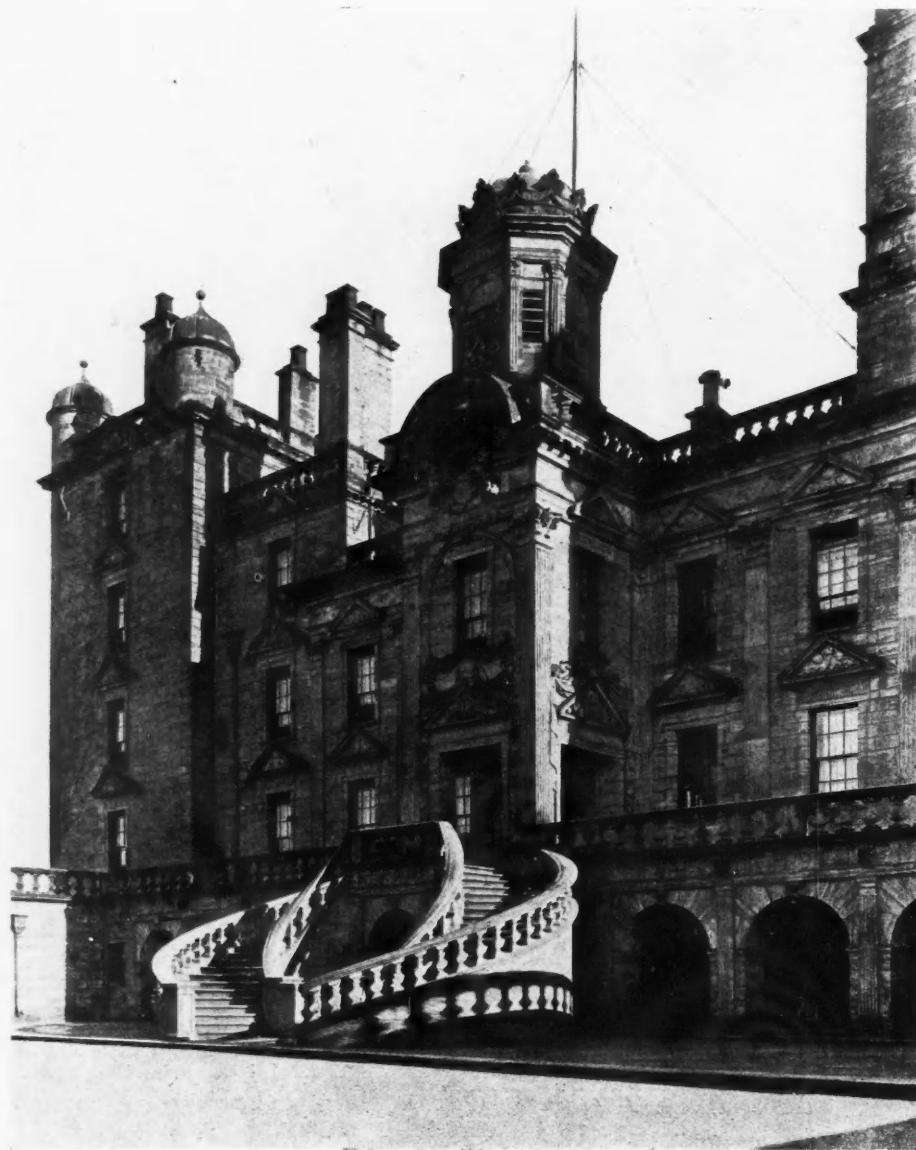
by the more monumental planning from the South, the building would be cast in an unmistakably Scottish mould.

Gardens, too, began to attain a new significance, and the Scots showed great partiality for the walled garden, which is now traditional in Scotland as it is in no other country except China. At first the garden adjoined the house, often taking the form of a series of terraces. But as the taste for romantic landscape intensified, the later walled gardens were set some distance from their mansion, and many elaborate old gardens were destroyed on the same pretext. In spite of a constantly fractious climate, many fine gardens were cultivated in the Lowlands from this time, and the natives have since made proverbially good gardeners in all parts of the world.

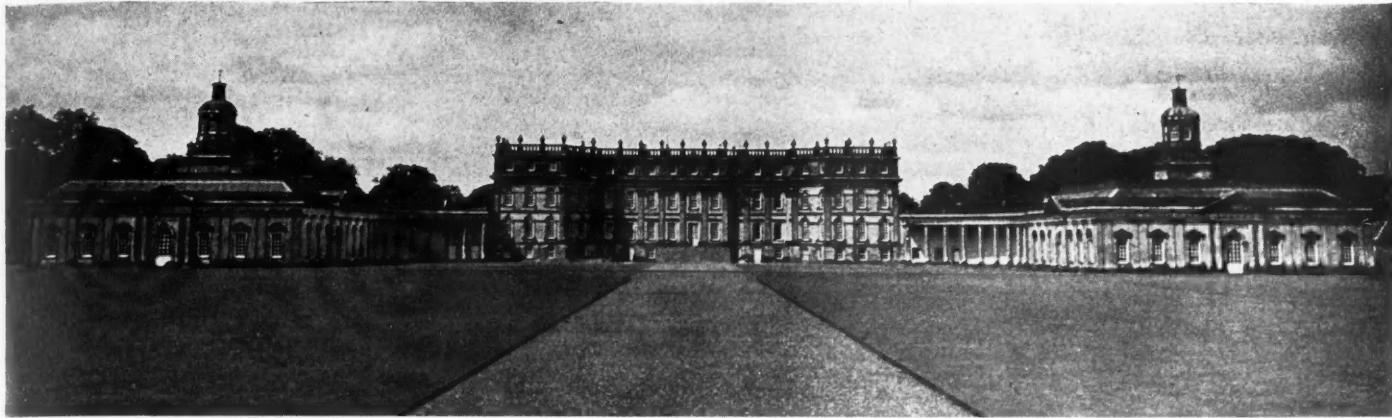
The Restoration of Charles II initiated a new building era. The professional architect by degrees replaced the master mason and this tended towards a greater uniformity. In Scotland the transition effected in England by Inigo Jones and Wren was much slower. Gothic merged with Classical features in practically every building. Purists may deny the unexpected success of these hybrid buildings, but there is no doubt that they possess independence of character which bears out Bacon's typically Jacobean conviction that “there is no excellent beauty that hath not some strangeness in the proportion.”

Within doors, Scottish fashions followed English, in the 17th century generally with a time-lag of up to 25 years. Most of the enriched plaster ceilings of the Stuart epoch were executed by travelling English craftsmen, or with moulds originating in England. Wooden wainscot was more expensive and consequently less common. But greater use was made of painted decoration.

Scottish architecture was first directed



2.—DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, DUMFRIES-SHIRE. “Scottish Baroque.” Built 1676–89 under Sir William Bruce’s advice



3.—HOPETOUN HOUSE, WEST LOTHIAN. "Scottish Palladian." Sir William Bruce and William Adam, 1696-1725

away from provincialism by Sir William Bruce, appointed King's Surveyor and Master Mason in 1671. His most spectacular work, Hopetoun, was completed by William Adam, the leading Scottish architect of the first half of the 18th century, if we except Colin Campbell and James Gibbs, who migrated to England. Whether or no the elder Adam was educated at Leyden, as were so many of his contemporaries, a Dutch influence is evident in most of his numerous buildings—many of which he illustrated in his publication, *Vitruvius Scoticus*. His famous sons established themselves in London and had a relatively small Scottish practice. But their important works in Edinburgh and some lowland country houses prepared the way for the revival of Hellenism, which aimed at making Edinburgh "the Athens of the North," till Sir Walter Scott's romantic nationalism

evoked again, in *Scottish Baronial*, a nostalgic reflection of the architectural manner of the unregenerate past.

In the representative country houses now being made accessible, the visitor to Edinburgh can obtain admirable illustrations of these two centuries of architectural history, thus tightly compressed.

Winton House, East Lothian (Fig. 1) is probably the finest example left in the Lowlands of the native Renaissance style combining Gothic tradition and French features. The present house was grafted on to an older building in the year 1620 by William Wallace, who was master mason to the King and the first known Scottish designer to emerge from anonymity. Although the interior of the house has been modernised to a certain extent, the ornamented plaster ceilings and carved stone chimney-pieces are characteristic of the

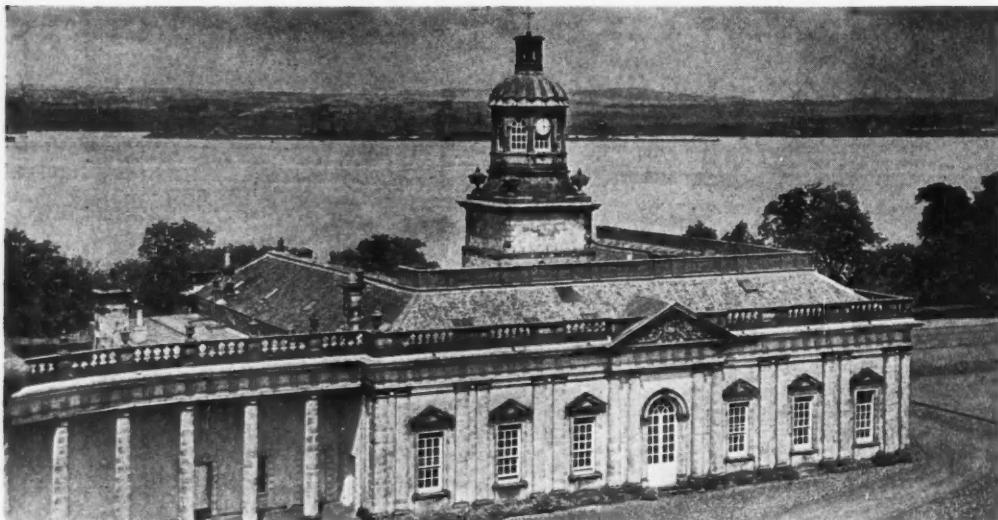
reign of James I. Charles I visited the house in 1633, and his portrait, probably by Van Dyke, now hangs in the "King Charles's room," which was decorated in his honour. Scott almost certainly describes the house in his *Ravenswood* of *The Bride of Lammermoor*.

Drumlanrig Castle (Fig. 2), rising grandly from the green wooded solitudes of Western Dumfriesshire near the straggling village of Thornhill, commands a superb view on all sides, particularly down the Nith Valley towards the Solway Firth. Built between 1676 and 1689, it is one of the first and most important Renaissance designs on the grand scale in Scottish domestic architecture. The broad lines of the house, which is quadrangular with an inner courtyard, the emphasis on symmetry, and the actually Baroque enrichment of the exterior describe this new departure in building. Yet old Scotch tradition



4.—HOPETOUN HOUSE. Central portion by Sir William Bruce. (Right) 5.—THE STAIRCASE, circa 1700

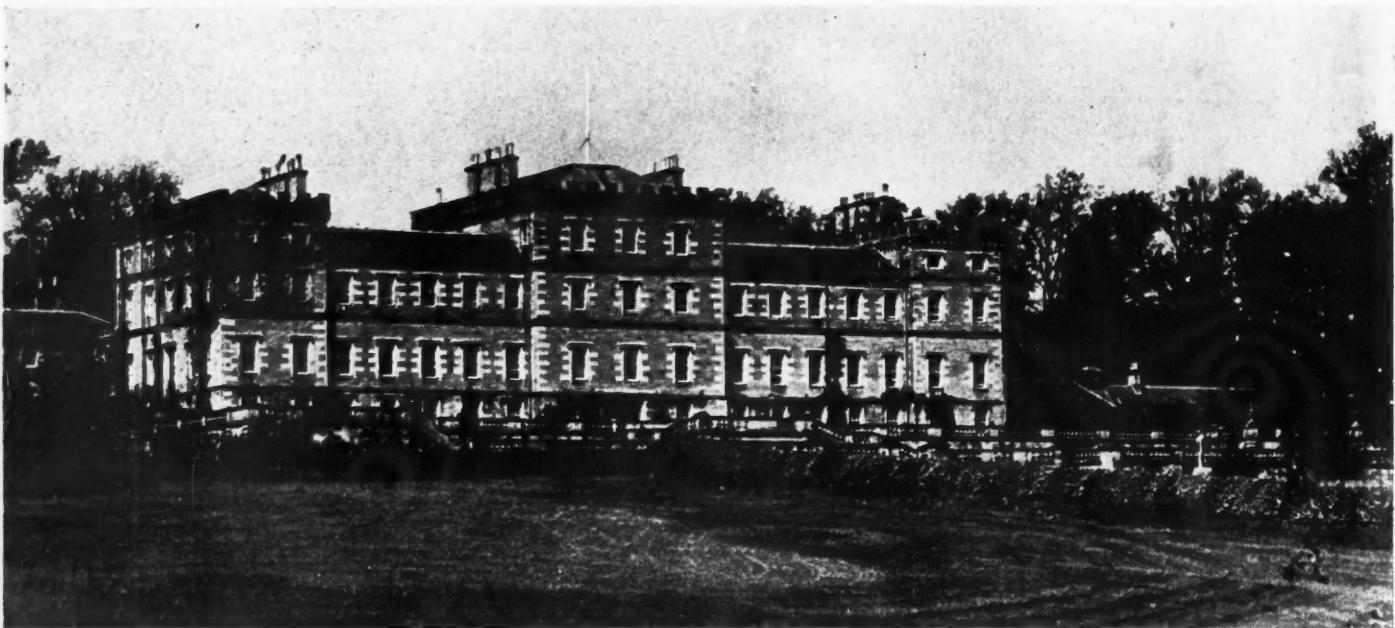




The open approach to Hopetoun House (Fig. 3) up a long wood-bordered meadow and a wide expanse of level lawn is perfectly conceived in relation to this palatial mansion, which stands above the Firth of Forth near South Queensferry in West Lothian. The central block was begun in 1696 by Sir William Bruce for the first Earl of Hopetoun, and seems to have taken about six years to complete. The severely classical wings connected to the house by concave colonnades supported with Doric columns which curve round to enclose the forecourt were added by William Adam. But the whole is a monumental unity and, for all its Classicism, massively Scottish.

The interior is impressive, but

6.—NORTH WING, HOPETOUN HOUSE, BY WILLIAM ADAM



7.—MELLERSTAIN, BERWICKSHIRE. ROBERT AND JAMES ADAM, 1770-78

lingers everywhere and the spirit of the mediæval castle has been subtly recaptured in such features as the corbelling of the main tower turrets, the angle turrets of the courtyard and in the massiveness of the building as a whole.

The interior of the house, as was usual, is much closer to contemporary English planning, though the corridor running round the courtyard walls was one of the earliest in Scotland. In the great panelled drawing-room there is some fine wood-carving by Grinling Gibbons, and all the main rooms contain pictures and furniture of historic interest. The Barony of Drumlanrig was granted by David II to Sir William, founder of the Douglas family in 1356, and from this time until 1778 there was no break in the succession from father to son. William Douglas, third Earl of Drumlanrig, was created first Duke of Queensberry by Charles II in 1684, and it is possible that he was advised over the building of Drumlanrig by Sir William Bruce, who was at the time restoring Holyrood Palace. In 1810 the third Duke of Buccleugh succeeded to the Queensberry dukedom, and the titles of two great Scottish families were joined.

8.—YESTER HOUSE, EAST LOTHIAN. WILLIAM ADAM, 1745

except for the ballroom in the south wing, the main rooms are not so large as the exterior might suggest. Some of the panelling and plasterwork is in period, but several of the rooms are decorated and furnished in a later French manner. One of the chief glories of the house is the very fine collection of pictures, mainly of the Flemish and Italian schools. The Hope family are of French extraction and came to Scotland with Madeleine, the first wife of James V, in 1537. In a



short time they became not only exemplary but prominent Scotch subjects, attaining high distinction in the Law and the Army. The earldom was created in 1703, and its present holder is the second Marquess of Linlithgow, lately Viceroy of India.

Yester House (Fig. 8), near Gifford in East Lothian, was finished during the stormy year of the '45. It is said that the men working on the roof at the time hurled slates down on to the heads of the English Dragoons fleeing from the battle of Prestonpans. William Adam was the architect, and the house with its bell-cast and ogee-shaped roofs and fine ashlar masonry, has much of that Dutch character often visible in his designs.

The interior decoration is unusually splendid. The most interesting feature of the drawing-room is the series of mural paintings, suggestive of tapestry work, done by the French artist Delacour in 1761. The old castle of Yester, described in Scott's *Marmion*, is some way up the Hopes Water and was founded about 1267 by Sir Hugo de Gifford, who was reputed to be a wizard. In the 14th century Sir John Gifford's daughter and heiress married Sir William Hay, who was descended from William the Lion, and the estate has remained in the Hay family ever since, the peerage of Yester dating from 1478, the earldom of Tweeddale from 1646 and the marquise from 1694.

Mellerstain House (Fig. 7), on the borders of Berwickshire and Roxburgh, is set in a serene semi-formal landscape surrounded by great woods. The house is built in three sides of a quadrangle and to the south overlooks green slopes stretching down to the lake with a distant view of the Cheviots on the horizon. The wings, in themselves excellent examples of the small Scottish house of that time, were built in 1725 from a design for the whole building which was never executed. Nearly 50 years later the castellated central block was probably built by Robert Adam, more the Adelphi Offices than under his personal supervision. This heavier and more sombre piece of work, indicative of the approaching Romantic revival, somewhat overpowers the charming simplicity of the wings.

But the interior arrangements and decoration are characteristic of Adam at his



9.—YESTER: THE SALOON



10.—MELLERSTAIN : THE LIBRARY

best, if not his most dazzling. The admirable proportions of the library, which is the grandest room, show to great advantage the intricate carving and plasterwork, the delicate colouring of the painted ceiling and the bold panels of grouped figures forming a frieze above the bookshelves. The name of Lady Grizel Baillie, one of the most delightful heroines of Covenanting times, is intimately associated with Mellerstain. Her father was Sir Patrick Hume, afterwards Lord Polwarth, and in 1692 she married into the Baillie family of Jerviswood and Mellerstain. From her grandson, who eventually became seventh Earl of Haddington, inheriting the estates in 1759, the present family is descended.

*In connection with the Edinburgh Arts Festival, which begins on Monday next, a number of country houses and gardens around Edinburgh and in the border country are being opened in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Application may be made at the time of the Festival to Gardens Scheme Desk, Information Bureau, Festival Club, George Street, Edinburgh.*

## EARLY ENGLISH CANDLESTICKS

By  
W. G. MACKAY THOMAS

(Left to right). 1.—AN EARLY 15th-CENTURY CANDLESTICK IN BELL-METAL. 2.—BRONZE ANGLO-NORMAN WINGED SOCKET, 12th-13th CENTURIES. 3.—EXCAVATED 13th-CENTURY CANDLESTICK (BRITISH MUSEUM)

BEFORE one can trace the course of English design in candlesticks down the years it is necessary to select an authenticated example, not necessarily the earliest but one essentially distinctive and not restricted to any particular locality.

Owing to the intimate relations between England and France in Norman times it is often difficult to determine the source of origin, as examples of identical design occur on both sides of the Channel; so it will be advisable to select a period when the line of demarcation is well defined. No period is so important, or witnesses so many innovations in candlestick design, as the 15th century, and it was in the first half of that period that England began to produce designs distinct from those on the mainland of Europe and to discard those introduced by the Normans from France.

Fig. 1 shows an English candlestick of the 15th century. The object of this article is to provide conclusive evidence that this was the first stabilised form to be produced in this country.

No dated examples exist, nor are they included in the pictures by artists of the time;

hence evidence must be circumstantial. But such evidence, made up of details apparently trivial when taken separately, may be irrefutable if the details be numerous enough to rule out the coincidental.

The term "stabilised" means that the design has become fixed or stable; it necessitates the fulfilment of two conditions—general adoption and production in quantities. A glance at Fig. 1 will suffice to show that this candlestick was made in a mould and turned out from a foundry, not from a smithy, and so could be produced in considerable numbers. I am familiar with six different collections of brass candlesticks and between them they can muster at least ten specimens of this type. What of the examples in the many collections unknown to me and of the isolated specimens remaining in private homes? At a low estimate their number would run into three figures. When one considers the length of time that has elapsed since they were made and the extreme rarity of examples produced even two centuries later, it is obvious that the original number must have been large, indicating our two main

points concerning stabilisation, namely, general adoption and production in quantities.

Fig. 4 will provide further evidence. Of the relics of candlesticks from excavated sites and in my collection six are of this design, five stems and one base, and this predominance will be found in the Guildhall collection. Then it is clear it is a stabilised form. Is it the first stabilised form? Again referring to Fig. 4, only one, it will be noted, although slightly larger, is in the same stage of development and has the same decoration consisting of incised parallel lines. The others are of a more primitive form and show how it was developed. But no two of them are alike and the more primitive the type the more restricted the area of distribution and the more limited the supply.

Thus the example shown in Fig. 1 marks the highest final development of this particular type and, although well designed and neatly executed, it is not far removed from the primitive. There is no strengthening convex band to the socket rim, a feature seldom absent from later examples, and the slightly conical top to the base would tend to transfer the melted fat to the table rather than to serve as a drip catchment.

Fig. 2 shows an Anglo-Norman stick where the tripod has been converted but still retains the three feet. Filling in the spaces between the feet would give the elevation of the base under discussion and the conical top to the base is derived from the same source.

Finally, to determine source of origin. It has already been shown how great a number was produced. Is it likely that they were all imported? Would the more primitive examples be of foreign origin, and if so from what country?

The persistent recurrence of a certain variety of candlestick from excavated sites in England tends to suggest an English origin, and if the more primitive forms from which it was evolved are also found this possibility becomes more probable, particularly as foreign candlesticks of the same period had advanced to their final stage of development and were totally different from the one under discussion. Fig. 3 shows another excavated relic from the British Museum Collection, made probably in the 13th century in bronze, and the typically English socket, unlike any of Continental origin, bears a strong likeness to the first stabilised form.



4.—RELICS FROM AN EXCAVATED SITE IN LONDON



5.—ENGLISH BRONZE, EXCAVATED IN LONDON. LATE 15th CENTURY

In the 14th and succeeding centuries the Continental candlesticks invariably included a drip-tray, and although it was frequently conjoined with the base it had a separate entity. The English have never taken kindly to this feature and included it mainly when following Venetian or Dutch models.

Lateral apertures in the socket were also a constant feature in Continental sticks but were rarely used in this country. As a general rule, so far as Western Europe is concerned, a socket without lateral apertures is of English origin.

The cylindrical stem with its single knob is not distinctive enough to afford conclusive evidence, although its development may be traced from the earliest examples. The knob is



6.—BELL-METAL OF THE LATE 16th CENTURY

never so protruberant as in Continental specimens and is soon discontinued, leaving a plain cylindrical stem, another essentially English motive rarely, if ever, seen in foreign examples.

One of the surest signs of English origin is the metal of which the candlestick is composed. Until the time of Elizabeth no brass was made in England, but great quantities were imported and it was much too valuable to use for a domestic candlestick. We imported brass candlesticks in the 15th century, and there is a record from the ledger of Andrew Halyburton acknowledging the receipt of twelve "bras" candlesticks from Handwarp in the period 1492-1503. As at this time we exported bell-metal, and as the candlestick under discussion and others of its type are of this metal, it is unlikely they would have been made abroad. We were so eager for brass that imported articles in a finished state were always in that alloy.

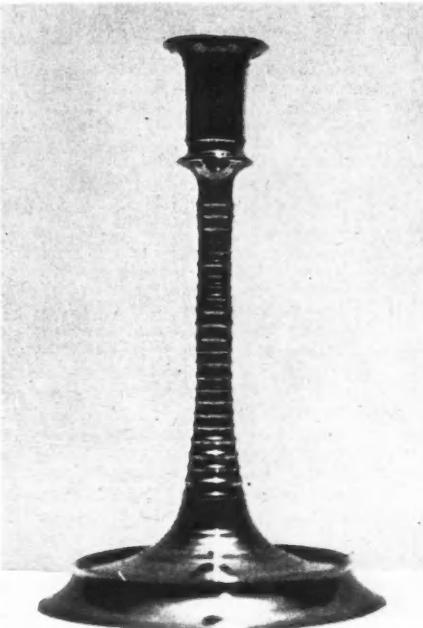
Just as from Fig. 4 we could dimly trace the succeeding stages in design, so can we proceed from that of our first stabilised form, for, despite the introduction of new designs, presenting an endless variety of baluster stems mounted on bases of varying patterns, this type persisted for three hundred years. One important change occurred owing to Venetian influence, the socket having a convex band at its rim and another at its base, making it laterally symmetrical. As this innovation occurs in the second half of the 15th century and became practically the only English type for two centuries, we can date our stabilised form as before that time, and so conclude that it reached its zenith in the first half of the 15th century.

Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 show the gradual evolution through the centuries, and the main changes are the absence of a central knob, a cylindrical socket with two convex bands, and a depression in the base forming a catchment for the melted grease.

Fig. 5 shows a bronze candlestick excavated from a site in Cornhill and now in the collection of Mr. H. Willis, of Hendon.

In conclusion, the evidence showing the example in Fig. 1 to be an English product can be summarised as follows:—

- (1) A great number of examples of this type remain in this country, and the majority of those excavated from English sites are of similar design.
- (2) It is primitive, while those made at this time by exporting countries are in the final stage of development.



7.—BRASS CANDLESTICK OF THE 17th CENTURY

- (3) Records show that the imported specimens were of brass, while this example is of bell-metal.
- (4) The English were famous for bell-metal in the 15th century.
- (5) Continental specimens of this period are usually of brass.
- (6) Neither a lateral aperture nor a drip-tray is present, yet both are invariably included in Continental specimens.
- (7) On the Continent the socket is usually tapering, but in England the cylindrical socket is a persistent feature.

Fig. 9 shows a Flemish ringed-spindle stick made about the year 1500, and the same type was made at least a century earlier.



8.—A BRASS CANDLESTICK OF THE 18th CENTURY

(Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 7 are from the Willis Collection)



9.—FLEMISH RINGED-SPINDLE BRASS. ABOUT 1500

## FROM A FOREST DIARY

It is equally wrong to allow mature timber to continue to stand for so long that it seriously deteriorates in quality, for this is obviously a loss to the country's wealth: no longer should it be said that a stag-headed oak is the hallmark of a gentleman's estate. It is right that here and there some magnificent old oak trees, centuries past their prime, should stand to fill us with awe and admiration, but it is wrong to see hundreds of medium-sized or big trees falling into decay within a few hundred yards of one another.

THE quotation is from Mr. C. P. Ackers's pamphlet, *Our Woodlands, Their Sacrifice and Renovation*, published in February, 1945. It is recalled now because there has been some adverse comment in the timber trade press and elsewhere about the over-mature timber that is being allowed to deteriorate, even at this time of extreme timber shortage.

The conflict between reason and sentiment is an old one. In *Forests and Sea Power Albion* records that, about 1630, "one naval purveyor declared that popular resentment to this cutting (of timber) was so strong that he was in danger of his life." In the same work there are interesting figures suggestive of the results of failure to harvest mature timber. When the Royal woods, with the exception of the Forest of Dean, were surveyed in the reign of James I, the return showed 784,748 "tymber trees" and 682,058 "decaying trees." It would be interesting to know how many trees, other than pure "amenity

trees," are now in transition from "tymber trees" to "decaying trees."

The great increase of magpies which embarrasses many gamekeepers leaves most foresters untroubled, but in one forest nursery which lies on the north side of a 600-acre wood in the South Midlands, the birds have been a thorough nuisance. The seed beds (exceptionally numerous because much experimental work is done) were marked with celluloid labels which appealed to the magpies even as "lesser linen" used to appeal to kites.

In another forest, forty miles to the south-west, badgers have made a nuisance of themselves by breaking down the wire-netting fences put up to exclude rabbits from young plantations. No naturalist or other sensible person cares to kill badgers, but here drastic action was necessary, for the damage was most serious. It must be twenty years since Miss Frances Pitt gave detailed figures in *The Journal of Animal Ecology* for the increase, during the 20th century, of badgers in one part of the country. My impression is that the increase is pretty general throughout England, and the relative lack of complaints



"IT IS EQUALLY WRONG TO ALLOW MATURE TIMBER TO CONTINUE TO STAND FOR SO LONG THAT IT DETERIORATES IN QUALITY . . ." Over-mature beeches in Savernake Forest

(Left) A WELSH BORDER FOREST, IN PARTS OF WHICH LOCAL WHIMBERRY-PICKERS EARNED UP TO 70s. A DAY

is a tribute to Brock's harmlessness in most places at most times.

Are herons occasionally guilty of damaging trees? In mid-May I visited a famous but badly-neglected wood to see a herony, where young were still being fed. The nests were on the flattened tops of some larches, but my woodman-guide could not say whether the herons chose trees with naturally bad tops or whether they broke the leaders of good trees. My brother climbed one tree, and the young herons rushed at him as soon as he put his face over the edge of the nest; but they did not vomit as the two of us waiting below hoped they would. Coming away from the larches, we saw a stack of split sycamore fencing stakes which had been brushed with creosote. I asked the woodman, first, if he thought sycamore was ever any good for stakes required to last more than three years, and, second, if it was worth applying creosote with a brush to any fencing stakes. He said he wasn't sure; his job was to do what he was told.

This spring I saw two most interesting experiments in the 12,000-acre State Forest of Clocaenog, in North Wales. One plantation consisted of a successful mixture of Scotch pine and Norway spruce on old *Calluna* (ling or heather) ground at an elevation of about 1,400 feet. Normally Norway spruce will not flourish on such acid soils, but in mixture with pine it was doing well. The other plantation, slightly higher, was to test the utility of various species for making shelter belts in exposed positions. The native rowan (*alias* mountain ash) promised well, and so, rather surprisingly, did the beautiful *Tsuga heterophylla*, the western hemlock, which looks like being a most valuable addition to our forests.

In some of the Welsh counties large afforestation schemes are locally unpopular for an odd reason: they spoil the best patches of whimberries, which in other parts of the country would be whortleberries or worts, hurtleberries, or bilberries. (Lest there be any doubt, *Vaccinium myrtillus*!) One small forest on the border yielded a good tale. During the war some of the sparse population did well by



picking this fruit on the grouse-haunted heights: they earned as much as 70s. a day each. Then price controls were extended—but the thrifty Welsh continued to sell at the most profitable figures. At length an inspector asked questions in Abergavenny market. "Oh," came the answer, "the order says 'bilberries.' These are whimberries: we've never known them by any other name"—which was true. "How should we guess that they are what the gentlemen in London call bilberries?" And they got away with it. Elsewhere there have been murmurs against a charge of 6d. for admission and right to pick whimberries: the matter was even mentioned in Parliament last autumn.

Though Britain wastes most of her whortleberries (before the war we even imported large quantities from Scandinavia, where implements of a comb-type are more used than they are by English and Welsh pickers) the fruit is still gathered on a commercial scale in various parts of the country. I seem to recall from a childhood spent on Exmoor that St. James's Day (July 25) was here regarded as the beginning of the real hurt-picking season, but surely the fruit is some years ripe in Surrey and Hampshire three weeks earlier? And is it just imagination that price controls have caused far less to be picked and therefore more to be wasted? Who has profited by the control of the price of bilberries, whortleberries, or whimberries?

Here in the South Midlands we have no hurts, but the forest has its own special minor delights. There are, for example, such quantities of the butterfly orchis, sweet-scented and shade-loving, as I recall having seen nowhere else. And we have White



A NURSERY OF TWO-YEAR-OLD SCOTCH PINES IN RENDLESHAM FOREST, SUFFOLK. The trees at the back are 24-year-old Scotch pines

Admiral butterflies galore—though I have seen none this year, at the time of writing. The increase of this previously rare butterfly has occurred in some other areas, too, and has been attributed to an increase of honeysuckle in felled or neglected oak woods since 1919. Last year many of the White Admirals were damaged: apparently not only birds but also dragon-flies (very numerous here) prey upon the species.

There seems good reason to think that the very rare Pine Hawk moth is increasing with the increase of pine plantations. And there have been hints that the red squirrel is returning, for the same reason, to some areas whence it had disappeared. Here a word of warning might be timely, since there has been much sentimentalising over the red squirrel. No forester who knew his job could tolerate many red squirrels in young pine plantations. Some Englishmen may have illusions about "Pan in the tree-tops," but Scottish landowners know all too well how destructive and costly they can be. A possible and more welcome result of more pine plantations would be more long-eared owls.

Two queries from workers thinning rubbish in young plantations. One man asked "What this flower might be?" It was common St. John's wort. Another wondered whether stinging nettles when cut "made shoots from the stool, like some trees will when coppiced?" The one had been cutting St. John's wort, with similar weeds, for over 20 years without knowing it, and the other had been cutting nettles, without noticing that they do shoot again, for over 15 years.

J. D. U. W.

## WESTWARD HO! ◀ A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

EVERYBODY admits that there is some doubt as to which is the second best county, but has no doubt at all which is the best. On that question argument ceases, because it is so obviously his own county; it is not necessarily the most beautiful or the most historic or the most anything in particular, but simply the best. This fine, sturdy, insular patriotism is equally notable in the matter of golf courses. I have never met anybody who had breathed the airs of his golfing youth at Westward Ho! who would admit comparison with another course. St. Andrews or Hoylake, Sandwich or Portmarnock may, as he will generously allow, come second, but as to the first he will in effect remark, "Pooh! Stuff and nonsense! Don't tell me!"

The other day, after too long an absence—perhaps ten years—I re-visited Westward Ho! and if I did not unreservedly agree with that hypothetical Devon patriot, I could entirely understand his point of view. Conditions were so perfect as to produce the utmost sympathy. It was a cloudless and serene day and we began with a drive of five and forty miles through lovely country. Then we ate our luncheon (heaven bless the hand that cut the sandwiches and hard-boiled the eggs!) perched on the top of the famous pebble ridge, in complete solitude, with tiny wavelets lapping on the shore below us and the air filled with the murmur of the sea. After that the more able-bodied of the party went off to play a round. I myself played a few iron shots, just in order to boast that I had once more struck a ball on the sacred turf, and the shots were, as Arthur Croome used to say, "not bad for grandpa." After that, with one companion, I reclined behind the fifth green and looked lazily, sometimes at Barnstaple Bay on one side and sometimes at Instow and its glittering blue waters on the other. At intervals people played tee shots—mostly crooked ones—on the green beneath, and I criticised them, happy in the knowledge that I was not to be put on the proof myself. Finally when our party arrived at the 14th green we walked in with them to a moderately well earned tea.

That eyrie between the fifth green and the sixth tee is surely beyond all question the place from which to survey Westward Ho! I know

that people say, and indeed I have said it myself, that the flat holes at the beginning and end of the course provide the sterner and more ferocious test, but it is the middle of the course, with its beautifully broken, undulating ground and its great forests of rushes that send the spirits soaring. It must have been on some such spot as that on which I sprawled contentedly in the sunshine that General Moncrieffe was filled with the spirit of prophecy and made his historic remark, "Providence evidently designed this for a golf course." Without entering into invidious comparison, there is, for the fun and

### LET ME IN LOVING . . .

*L*ET me in loving grow so strong and wise,  
That I may see, but not with mortal eyes  
Blurred with self-pity and the heart's defect.  
Make me the crystal where no hates reflect.

*L*et me in loving grow so wise and strong  
That I may stand unarmed against the throng,  
Acknowledging those shades with whom I fenced  
Not as the sinner but the sinned against.

*L*et me in loving grow so strong and wise  
That I may trample on the thought that lies,  
And to the empty realm, the vacant throne  
Recall a king long exiled from his own.

*L*et me in loving grow so wise and strong  
That in rejection love must still belong  
To those who most decry, who most despise—  
Let me in loving grow so strong and wise.

P. D. CUMMINS.

adventure of the game, no more ideal piece of golfing country in the world.

It was after we had sat basking drowsily for a long time and had descended towards the 14th green, that I saw something for which I had been eagerly looking, but had been so stupid as to miss. I knew that the great J. H. Taylor, who now lives in his native Northam, was making that afternoon one of his rare appearances on the links. He told me afterwards, with some reproach in his voice, that he had been waving vigorously to me and that I had turned a blind eye on him. At any rate on the 15th tee I caught a glimpse of a swing; it

was no more than the flicker of a club in the distance but there could be no mistaking it and I plunged forward "thorough bush, thorough brier" to greet him. It was, he said, only his second round this year, and that is a shameful thing, for he looked as well and youthful and rosy as anyone could wish to see him, and I am sure that shot, which I only saw in the distance, had bisected the fairway.

When I use the word "fairway" I touch on a momentarily rather painful point, because it cannot be denied that the course is just now in a comparatively rough and unkempt condition. It is like a noble horse, grown a little shaggy and in want of grooming. Like everything else it suffered in the war and has not yet wholly recovered. But, as I was overjoyed to hear, better times are coming. Only the night before an agreement had been come to over certain local differences of opinion, which are not my business and of which it would be indiscreet of me to speak. The result of the agreement is, I gather, that it will now be possible to do some mowing of the fairways which are, in fact, greatly in need of it. That being so, one may hope that the course will soon come to be in detail, as well as in outstanding features, its old and splendid self again.

Having been so lazy I did not see nearly so many holes as I should have liked, save from far away. Of course I did not miss the huge bunker at the fourth, which seemed to have grown even more formidable with the years, though here perhaps I had my own driving too much in mind. I am glad, however, and that for a particular reason, that I did see again the 16th, which is generally considered one of the great short holes of the world. I saw it first from the green and then I wondered a little why it had always seemed so difficult. There were plenty of bunkers, to be sure, and the ground sloped away towards them, but still there appeared plenty of room on the green, and the extreme fiendishness of the hole must surely be an illusion. Then, later, I stood on the tee and the hole looked horribly difficult. It seemed to be perched on the top of a hog's back ridge where it would be impossible to stop. And further—herein I believe lies the secret—one could not quite see the bottom of the pin. The

hole has that quality of semi-blindness in which distinguished students of architecture discover the surpassing merit and difficulty of some of the St. Andrews holes. I never fully realised before how right they were. To stand on that 16th tee and imagine a good, strong wind blowing from the left, was to feel once more a shiver of apprehension down the spine, and see, in the mind's eye, the ball, half-heartedly struck, toppling gently down the bank into the bunker inevitably awaiting it. So I came away with no

doubt at all that it is a very great short hole indeed.

There is much more on which I could ecstatically dwell, had I the space, and in particular on a talk with J. H. after tea, I had vaguely wondered whether the Pebble Ridge had grown lower since I first saw it about the year 1900, or whether it had only sunk in my imagination, as places re-visited have a way of diminishing. J. H. reassured me, saying that in his boyhood it was so tall and precipitous that the

crest could only be reached on hands and knees, whereas to-day even I can hobble up it with a stick and no great difficulty. How it originally got there I do not know. It was not, I suppose:

*Piled by the hands of giants*

*For godlike kings of old,*

but by the hand of Nature. If so I hope Nature will not lower it any further, for it is an awful thought that some day the sea might come rushing over it and drown one of the very greatest of all courses.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THE FUTURE OF CHISWICK HOUSE

SIR.—May I comment on Mr. Sherborn's letter of August 8, apropos of the plan for Chiswick House suggested in my article of July 18?

Wyatt's wings were not "necessary"; they merely made possible the use of Burlington's villa-museum as a dwelling house. Burlington himself preferred to make use of the older house, connecting his villa to it by the most tenuous of links, and still giving that villa all the appearance of a detached building. My proposal is to restore the villa to its original condition.

What remains of Wyatt's work within the wings is in his most mechanical manner. The staircases are cold and meagre in design. The silks and other ornaments are of the 19th century, the work of Crace, and date from the reign of the "Bachelor" Duke.

may account in some measure for the extraordinary ability of the Watussi as high jumpers. Kalevi Kotkas of Finland, who holds the European record of 6 ft. 8 ins., based most of his high-jump training on what the Finns call the Scottish jump. When in Finland recently I saw this so-called Scottish jump, which is in fact a Highland fling.

The question of leverage and a fulcrum enters into the argument. Most top-ranking jumpers take off from the fulcrum of the suddenly grounded heel, which gives them a point of resistance from which to make their spring.

The Watussi run up to the take-off, which is a small mound, about 8 ins. in height. This provides an admirable fulcrum, from which I have seen a young warrior clear thin rope stretched between the forks of two upright bamboos. The height of the rope, which the men cleared with ease, was 8 ft. 2½ ins.

Goodings, the COUNTRY LIFE estate in Berkshire, it may interest you to know that in the latter part of June one of these birds nested in our paddock at Enborne, Berkshire, some nine miles from Goodings, hatching five out of six eggs. This hen was mainly white, but with rather more flecks of brown on her back than appear in Mr. Tucker's photograph. The eggs were 1⅓ inches long and a mottled ivory in colour.

Tegetmeier, in Brumby and Clarke's *British Birds*, states that "Bohemian" is a name with no significance, since the bird is merely a variant of the common pheasant.—P. J. M. DAVIES, *Round Hill House, Enborne, Newbury, Berkshire*.

### JOHN DEVALL, SERGEANT PLUMBER

SIR.—The entry in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1769, quoted by your correspondent Mr. Gunnis (August 1),

parents returned and brought off all the family ten days later.—MARJORIE SPEIR, *Broom Warren, Iver Heath, Buckinghamshire*.

[We once found a nest of young chaffinches one of which had half swallowed a piece of the horsehair lining of the nest and appeared in imminent danger of choking. However, we carefully drew out the hair and the bird settled down little the worse for its experience.—ED.]

### BIRTHPLACE OF PAUL JONES

SIR.—With reference to Mr. R. T. Lang's article *Through the Heart of Galloway*, published in COUNTRY LIFE of August 1, you may care to see the enclosed photograph of The Keeper's Cottage at Arbigland, Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire, the birthplace of Paul Jones, "The Father of the American Navy," who, as Mr. Lang says, worked as a boy on an



THE HOUSE WHERE "THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY" WAS BORN

*See letter: Birthplace of Paul Jones*

The so-called Grosvenor wing was demolished many years ago.

The restored villa would not be "useless." It could be made a perfect thing. No perfectly homogeneous building of this kind, complete with pictures and furnishings, exists in the British Isles. There are many country-houses that have undergone the gradual modifications imposed on them by succeeding generations with a far greater claim to attention than Chiswick House. But Burlington's villa was, and could again be, a unique creation.—CLAUDE PHILLIMORE, 42, Lowndes Street, S.W.1.

### HIGH JUMPING IN CENTRAL AFRICA

SIR.—The letter from Mrs. Evelyn Fitch (August 8) about high jumping by the Watussi of Ruanda-Urundi in Central Africa interests me profoundly, for it confirms an experience of my own.

Early in the century I was seconded to the King's African Rifles, with which regiment I served in Central Africa. The Watussi are great spear-throwers, as is natural having regard to their mode of life. They are also great high jumpers.

When I was in Ruanda-Urundi I once went to a *ngoma* (dance) and noted the slim build of the exceptionally long-legged dancers. This

A photograph of the actual jump being achieved appeared in my book *Why? The Science of Athletics*.

Incidentally, the style used by the Watussi is a modification of the Eastern cut-off, but seems to be entirely natural to them.—F. A. M. WEBSTER (Lt.-Col.), *Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.1*.

### STUART MEMORIALS

*From Viscount Clifden.*

SIR.—Mr. Edward Tucker's interesting article on Stuart Medals (August 8) ends with a reference to the "last episode in the long contest between the rival claims of the Houses of Brunswick and Stuart to the British Crown," namely the erection by George IV of a monument in St. Peter's, Rome, to the memory of "James III" and his two sons.

One further episode is perhaps worthy of mention. Nearly forty years ago the British Ambassador in Paris, then Sir Francis Bertie, was instructed by King Edward VII to arrange for the repair of the monument that surmounts the tomb of James II in the Church of St. Germain-en-Laye.—CLIFDEN, Lanhydrock, Bodmin, Cornwall.

### BOHEMIAN PHEASANTS

SIR.—Apropos of the letter in your issue of August 1 about a hen Bohemian pheasant that nested at

announcing the death of John Devall, Master Plumber of Hampton Court, is unlikely to be a misprint, though it does not give Devall his proper title. The records of the Ministry of Works show that John Devall was employed by our forerunners, the Office of Works, as Sergeant Plumber from 1742 until 1750. As Sergeant Plumber John Devall would naturally have been much concerned with Hampton Court, then still in use as a Royal residence. He was succeeded by Joseph Devall, who held office as Sergeant Plumber until 1770.—S. P. KERNAN, *Press and Information Office, Ministry of Works, S.E.1*.

### RENDERING FIRST-AID TO FLYCATCHERS

SIR.—Some time ago a pair of flycatchers nested in the wistaria just outside a bedroom window of the house. Hearing pathetic squeaks one day when we were sitting on the terrace below, we looked up to see all the young ones apparently hanging by their legs head downwards. We ran upstairs and discovered that their frail legs were all wound round and entangled with threads of cotton with which the nest had been lined. Struggling to disentangle themselves, they had fallen out of the nest.

We rendered first-aid, placed the remnants of the nest in a tiny basket and lashed it to the creeper. The

estate at St. Mary's Isle, near Kirkcudbright.—A. H. ROBINSON, *Derwent House, West Ayton, Scarborough, Yorkshire*.

### PORTRAIT OF A FAMOUS RACEHORSE

*From Frances Lady Daresbury.*

SIR.—With reference to the letter in your issue of August 8 about an engraving of a racehorse called Isaac, this horse was a grey gelding, foaled 1831, by Figaro out of Sorcerer Mare, dam of Jack Spigot, bred by Mr. Orde Powlett.

His first outing was at York August meeting in 1833, when he was unplaced, and under different owners he ran both on the flat and over hurdles. In 1839 he won 19 out of 23 races on the flat, being then the property of a Mr. Tome, who sold him to a Mr. Collins, M.P. His last race was in November, 1842, after which he was thrown up and sent to Mr. Robins, of Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire, where he died four or five years later. Sam Darling rode him in practically all his races on the flat.

There is a long and interesting account of him by "The Druid" in his *Scott and Sebright*, in the chapter entitled *Sam Darling and Isaac*, which ends "His skin now covers a favourite chair and his portrait adorns the old inn sign at Bourton, and many

a bar parlour down Warwick and Worcester way."

The original oil painting to which your correspondent refers is by T. Woodward (1801-1852) and is given in Sir Walter Gilbey's *Animal Painters* as being exhibited in 1840 at the Royal Academy, catalogued as "Isaac, the property of W. Collins, M.P., won in 1839 19 races out of 23. Portrait of Sam Darling and his two sons."

In Siltzer's *The Story of British*

regnants, dominants," that so impressed Lavater, the Swiss physiognomist. Smith gives his opinion that "Mr. Nollekens trusted more to the eyes, nose, and mouth, for a likeness, than to the bones of the head."—ARTHUR OSWALD, *Rosslyn House, Dormansland, Surrey*.

#### ARMED ESCORT

SIR,—Apropos of recent correspondence illustrating the bravery of wild creatures in defence of their young, a pair of magpies built a nest in our garden and brought up one nestling, which they most carefully chaperoned, one or other being in constant attendance on it.

At five o'clock one morning I was awakened by the jarring note of the magpies, evidently greatly agitated. Looking from my window I saw a large sandy cat with ears flattened and tail depressed, slinking down the path, escorted by the two magpies, one on each side.

First one and then the other darted in and tweaked the cat's tail or nipped his hind legs; and as he turned his head to face one of his tormentors, he was brought up short by a sharp tweak from the other.

It was for all the world like a criminal, caught in the act, being hauled away to justice

by two policemen.

I watched them out of the gate, and as I got back to bed I could hear the rattle of the magpies growing fainter and fainter.

They evidently took that cat for some considerable distance before letting him go with a caution!—M. D. SKETCHLEY, 5, Holly Bank, Otley Road, Leeds, 6.

#### THE PURSUER PURSUED

SIR,—The other evening I was walking on a rough pasture accompanied by my setter x golden retriever dog, when I heard the hunted cry of a leveret.

When I got nearer to it I saw the dog pursuing the leveret, which was doubling frantically and crying out. Immediately afterwards I caught sight of the parent hare following the dog, which it continued to do until I was able to call the dog off, whereupon leveret and hare both escaped.—RALPH WATERS, Stokesby Hall, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

#### NOLEKENS' BUSTS OF FOX

See letter: *Nollekens' Busts of Fox*

*Sporting Prints* the engraving is described as "Isaac with portrait of Sam Darling mounted and his two sons on foot. Landscape in background. Aquatint by J. Harris, 27½ x 23."

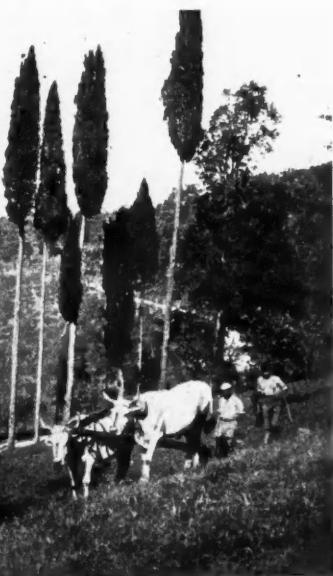
Siltzer, while quoting from "The Druid," also says, "This print is an important coloured aquatint of this good-looking grey horse, and it may be termed rare as it is seldom met with and commands a high price."—FRANCES E. DARESBURY, Walton Old Hall, Warrington, Lancashire.

#### NOLEKENS' BUSTS OF FOX

SIR,—May I be allowed to add a few more details about Nollekens and his busts of Charles James Fox, one of which was illustrated in the article on Woolbeding last week?

In *Nollekens and his Times* J. T. Smith mentions two busts by that sculptor. The first is "with a toupet and curls above the ears, as that gentleman wore his hair about 1783, just as Sir Joshua Reynolds has painted him." This is the bust ordered by the Empress Catherine and seen in the left foreground of the portrait of Nollekens by L. F. Abbott in the National Portrait Gallery. Many repeats were made, including the bust at Woolbeding. The second is "with his hair cut close," presumably the bust exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1802.

Nollekens also took the death mask of Fox. Smith notes that whereas the busts show the forehead "low and rugged," in the death mask it is "even, high and prominent, full of dignified grandeur and more so, perhaps, with the exception of Lord Bacon, than that of any other statesman of equal celebrity." It was the forehead and the eyebrows, "superbes,"



THE KING'S MANOR HOUSE, YORK, OLD ADMINISTRATIVE SEAT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH

See letter: *For a University?*

#### FOR A UNIVERSITY?

SIR,—Your suggestion, in a recent Editorial Note, that the King's Manor House, York, might become the centre of the University that has been proposed for that city prompts me to send you the accompanying photograph of this historic building.

Now a school for blind children, the King's Manor was originally the palace of the Abbot of St. Mary's, but after the Dissolution it became the official residence of the Lord President of the Council of the North. The first Earl of Strafford occupied it in that capacity, and among the kings who stayed there occasionally were James I (his cypher is over the doorway), Charles I and Charles II.—A. GAUNT, 45, Haworth Road, Heaton, Bradford, Yorkshire.

#### ON THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA

SIR,—Your recent article and correspondence about the white cattle of Dynevor, Carmarthenshire, prompt me to send you the enclosed photograph of the large white Arezzo oxen

are gentle enough, unaware of their great strength.

Many are crossed now with the small grey breed, descendants of the Dacian cattle brought back by Trajan after his conquest of Dacia early in the second century A.D.

The campagna is the realm of the buttero who, on his sturdy pony, is an almost exact counterpart of the New Forest agister. The profession of both is an ancient one: the agister goes back to Norman times and the buttero is lost sight of in the dim ages of the past when the Campagna was a vast prairie.

The buttero's office, like that of his English counterpart, is to a large extent hereditary. His business is to look after the cattle and horses and round them up from time to time for branding and change of pasture. He has nothing to do with sheep, which have their shepherd and fierce white Maremma sheepdogs.

The ponies of the buttero need to be swift, and they are, for they come of the hardy breed known as Maremmani, specially reared in the desolate tract of country, the Maremma, south of



A BUTTERO LEADING HIS HERD OF AREZZO OXEN IN ITALY.  
(Left) PLOUGHING ON A TUSCAN HILLSIDE

See letter: *On the Roman Campagna*

of the Roman Campagna.

For many centuries the Campagna was a purely pastoral country, growing no corn as it does now so successfully in many places; hence the large herds of cattle and horses that, winter and summer alike, roam the rolling uplands and wide stretches of the flat plain.

Herds of the large white Arezzo oxen are rather alarming to look at as they approach at full gallop up an incline; indeed, to meet a herd alone on the Campagna needs caution, and there are stories of narrow escapes of riders who encounter them. The draught oxen, a pair of which are illustrated in one of my photographs,

Rome, bordering the sea. The buttero carries on his saddle a coiled lasso with which by a deft throw he secures the galloping beasts for branding with the owner's crest or initials. Horses are cast on straw for the branding, to prevent injury. Cattle are easy to secure by throwing the lasso round their huge branching horns.

It is a lovely sight to see the buttero at his work, and one May evening this year we saw him. Nightingales were singing one against another in the bushes that fringed a stream near the Via Aurelia, in a particularly desolate countryside a few miles from Rome. No other sound broke the silence of the green valley—for on this



FOOT-RESTS ON MEDIÆVAL TOMBS. IN A LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCH (left) AND FROM YORKSHIRE

See letter: *Monumental Foot-rests*

## A PARASOL MUSHROOM

See letter: *Edible Fungus*

side are valleys and low hills instead of the flat Campagna towards Tivoli. Suddenly in the far distance appeared a few white oxen at a trot followed by a large herd and the sound of galloping hoofs. With them were two butchers; one drove the cattle from the rear, the other led them up the steep slope as they surged towards a big gate that was open to admit them, no doubt to pastures new. As will be seen from my other photograph, a few horses were with the herd, and they seemed thoroughly to enjoy a good rousing gallop on their own.—DOROTHY HAMILTON DEAN, Rocca di Papa, Provincia di Roma, Italy.

## MONUMENTAL FOOT-RESTS

SIR.—Some time ago you published an article dealing with various devices used as foot-rests for the reclining figures on mediæval monuments in our churches. As I have recently found two splendid examples, I thought you might care to see photographs of them.

One is a beautifully fashioned hound placed at the foot of the tomb of George Heneage (died 1595) in Hainton Church, Lincolnshire. The Heneage family tombs occupy a private chapel on the north side of the chancel, and on almost every one of them dogs resembling this one are used more or less prominently in the decorative arrangement. George Heneage's tomb is the only one of the table kind, however, and that has served to give him as perpetual companion the largest and most lifelike dog of them all.

The other example, from Harewood Church, Yorkshire, is rather

amusing. The alabaster tomb is that of Sir Richard Redman (died 1475), and the feet rest on a recumbent lion whose tail curls up conveniently to give the left foot additional support. Under the shade of the right foot a hermit, seated on the lion's neck, has dropped off to sleep.—G. B. WOOD, Rawdon, Leeds.

## EDIBLE FUNGUS

SIR.—The enclosed photograph of a typical mature parasol mushroom may interest your readers. This species, which is common from July to October, is among the most graceful, the largest and the most easily distinguished of all edible fungi, and it differs from many others in keeping for up to a week; it can even be dried for winter use in pies and puddings. Flavours and scents are notoriously hard to describe, but there is a suggestion of oatmeal about *Lepiota procerva*. It should be cooked quickly and will not shrink, as so many fungi do.—BYWAYMAN, Berkshire.

## A SELFLESS CAT

SIR.—I am the owner of a small black cat, which came to me as a very forlorn little stray kitten, and after various vicissitudes arrived at maturity. She has now had several kittens of her own, only one of which, for some reason, we have been able to rear; but this one—herself so small that we were afraid she could not breed—has done so very successfully and is now, at the age of eighteen months, the mother of a fine fat kitten.

The other day the kitten's grandmother came in at the front door very importantly dragging a rabbit nearly as big as herself, walked purposefully through the house and waited for the

kitchen door to be opened for her. As soon as this was done, her daughter jumped out of her basket and ran to meet her; whereupon the grandmother plumped her prize proudly on the floor before her, with a look and gesture that said as plainly as any words: "There! That's for you!"

The odd thing is that the grandmother is not in the least interested in the kitten; indeed, she generally repels any advances with a resounding spit.—C. FOX SMITH, West Halse, Bow, North Devon.

## FOR MAKING A ROAD

SIR.—In COUNTRY LIFE of August 1 there appeared a photograph of a pillar near Wymondham, Norfolk, commemorating a 17th-century gift of money for the repair of the highway there. The stone illustrated in the enclosed photograph is dated 1770 and stands by the roadside near Binfield, Berkshire. It commemorates the men and women who were responsible for the building of the road from Binfield to the main road between Wokingham and Reading, namely the Countess of Leicester, Countess Gower, Lady Hervey, Mrs. Montague,

Mrs. Hewer and Mrs. Barrum, and Messrs. Richard Neville Neville, James Edward Colleton, Sam Bowes, Romsey Bowes and Robert Palmer.

Your readers may know of other similar tablets of the time before



## MEMORIAL TO SPONSORS OF A ROAD IN BERKSHIRE

See letter: *For Making a Road*

roads became the responsibility of local councils.—A. ELCOME, Horsell, Woking, Surrey.

## WELL-CAMOUFLAGED MOTHS

SIR.—Apropos of your recent correspondence about well-camouflaged moths, you may care to see the enclosed photograph of an angle-shades moth (*Brotolomia meticulosa*), which may be found during August and September, often on a maple hedge, though its colours blend so well with the leaves that it is difficult to detect.—D. J. BROOKS (Miss), *The Aspens*, Broomfield, Chelmsford, Essex.

## MURAL MEMORIALS IN CHURCHES

SIR.—It may interest some of your clerical and architectural readers to know that the parochial Church Council of the village of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, recently passed a resolution that private mural memorial tablets will not be sanctioned in future. Persons wishing to commemorate relatives will be asked to do so by means of something of beauty or usefulness, which may be suitably inscribed.—P. C. D. MUNDY, Ickleton, Cambridgeshire.



## AN ANGLE-SHADES MOTH ON A MAPLE LEAF

See letter: *Well-camouflaged Moths*



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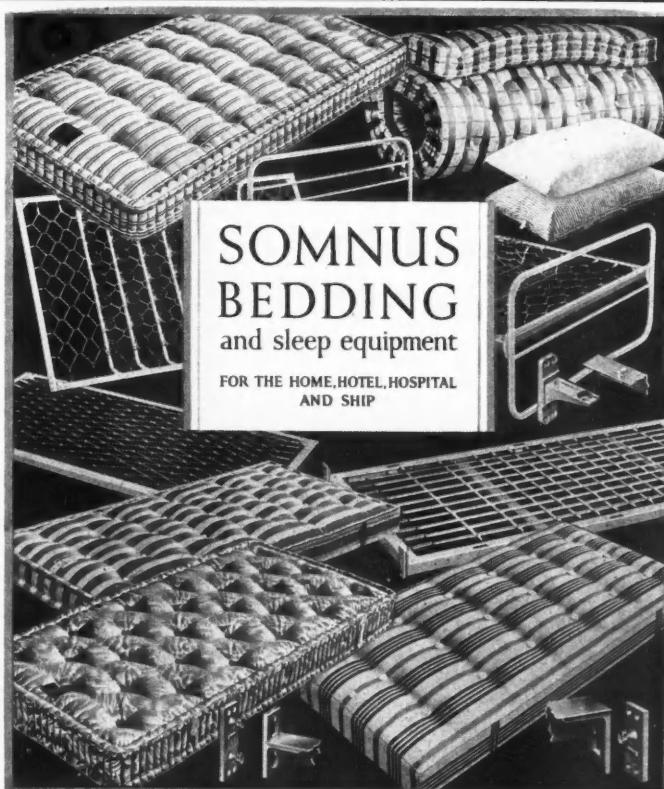
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## NEW CARS DESCRIBED

## THE 2½-LITRE RILEY

THE 2½-litre is the larger of the two new models produced by Rileys since the war, and is of especial interest in that it does not fall into the common class of post-war makeshifts. The design is essentially new, and even from a cursory examination of the specification it is clear that, true to the traditions of this firm, the car has been built up to an ideal instead of down to a price. Many motorists will recall the pre-war 16 h.p. Riley, which could be criticised on the grounds that the engine performance was much better than the stability and the suspension. In this new model, however, the 2½-litre engine, itself developed from the original 16 h.p. engine, and with twin carburettors added, has been mounted in a completely new chassis incorporating independent suspension and rack and pinion steering.

dampers, which are interconnected by a torsional anti-roll bar. The entire front suspension and steering assembly are mounted on a massive cradle, which is itself bolted to the front end of the frame. To this cradle are pivoted triangular struts which carry the front wheels, and the springing is provided by the connection of these struts to torsion bars fitted longitudinally inside the frame. Telescopic shock absorbers are fitted at an angle from the struts to the frame, in such a way as to resist any tendency to roll on corners. Braking is by the new Girling hydro-mechanical system, in which the front brakes are hydraulic and the rear are mechanical. They operate in drums of 12 inch diameter, which gives the good figure of 96 square inches of brake area per ton.

General accessibility throughout the car is



THE NEW RILEY 2½-LITRE SALOON

The engine is a four-cylinder, and the overhead valves are operated by short pushrods, actuated from the usual Riley twin camshafts high up in the cylinder block. The combustion chamber is hemispherical, and the inlet and exhaust portage gives the engine very good breathing qualities. Although the power output is the high figure of 90 brake-horse-power, obtained at 4,000 r.p.m., this has not been achieved by use of an unduly high compression ratio, for the actual figure is 6.8 to 1. The cooling of the engine, as is essential with a high efficiency engine, has been carefully planned to give the maximum cooling at the hottest portions of the engine. The total volume of water in circulation is fed into the cylinder head, 1/3 is passed down, by baffles, into the cylinder block, and the remaining 2/3 are directed to the surroundings of the exhaust valves, and thence across the cylinder head to the return passages. A benefit from this system should be the maintenance of as even a temperature as possible throughout the engine, with consequent reduction in cylinder wear. To permit the cutting out of the fan in winter, so as to maintain the engine at its most efficient temperature, the fan is driven by a separate belt from the water-pump shaft. The water pump and the dynamo are both, of course, driven by the usual vee belt from the crankshaft pulley. As on the 1½-litre model, a full-flow oil filter is incorporated, which should take care effectively of any problems likely to arise during sustained high-speed driving. To assist rapid warming up a thermostat is fitted to the cooling system.

The general lines of the chassis, suspension, and steering follow closely the design of the 1½-litre model, described in COUNTRY LIFE of May 9, 1947, but the wheelbase is 6 inches longer. The frame is composed of box-section side members, and resistance to any torsional stress is provided by tubular cross members. The springing at the rear is by semi-elliptic springs, carried in rubber bushes not requiring lubrication, and is assisted by piston type Girling

of a high order, and all maintenance should be easily carried out. The battery is carried under the bonnet, and both the oil dip-stick and the oil filler are easily reached. The bonnet is secured by a railway carriage type of key, and I would personally prefer the more normal type of fastening, or better still, to have the bonnet secured from inside the car.

The lines of the body are similar to those of the smaller model, and once again the amount of room available is surprising. The body is designed primarily to carry four passengers, but it should be possible to carry three in the rear seat without undue crowding. The appearance is a pleasing blend of British and Continental styles, and the car as a whole has an air of being ready to travel far and fast. In the interests of weight-saving and elimination of resonance the body is fitted with a leather-covered roof. The internal dimensions of the bodywork are sufficient for all normal purposes. The width across the rear seats is 52 ins., and the measurement across the front seats is 47 ins. The relative heights of the rear seats and the windscreen have apparently been arrived at with some care, as the passengers can have a full view ahead, without any straining of the neck. From the seats to the roof measures 38 ins. and 36 ins., in the front and rear respectively. All passengers are carried well within the wheelbase, which increases their comfort.

The internal finish is above the average, both the door fillets and the entire instrument panel being of walnut, instead of the more usual plastic material. Under the instrument panel a shelf is fitted extending the whole width of the car, and two large pockets are provided on the back of both front seats. Both a hand throttle and an ignition control are fitted on the dash; these are of great use when warming up, and for selecting the correct setting for to-day's variable fuels. The hand-brake lever appears to come rather close to the driver's left knee, and might be inconvenient to anyone of unusual height like me. The luggage space provided is sur-

## By J. EASON GIBSON

prising; this must be one of the few cars in which the space for luggage is in proportion to the passenger-carrying capabilities of the car. All controls are in just the right place for the driver, and a stranger to the car would feel at home very quickly. I should like an ashtray provided for the driver, who in my experience is usually the heaviest smoker in a car.

One would expect the performance to be good, as, although the weight of this model has been increased by 4 cwt. compared with that of the 1½-litre model, the power has been increased by 35 brake-horse-power. Expectations were confirmed during my tests, as a study of the panel will confirm fully. Apart from normal motoring in town, and on fast main roads, I spent some time on a deserted aerodrome in an effort to find fault. During this portion of my tests, I kept the car going at the maximum possible speed, for the circuit, for an hour without stopping, and the average speed worked out at 72 m.p.h. To attain this figure meant using second and third gears once every 2½ miles, and braking from maximum speed down to about 45 m.p.h.

In effect the engine was being held at its maximum for an hour, and far from this having any ill effects, the car seemed to like such treatment. The performance figures I obtained were done on completion of this one hour's run. Examination of the panel will show the excellent figures obtained, the acceleration times in particular being exceptional for a car in this or any capacity class. It will be observed that in spite of the high performance the petrol consumption figures are also very good; this is explained by the relatively high gears used, and by the fact that at all normal speeds the engine is working well within itself. I found that on suitable main roads the car settled down at 70 to 75 m.p.h., and could be maintained at this speed as long as road conditions would permit.

As on the smaller 1½-litre model, the suspension has to be experienced under arduous conditions to be properly appreciated. At all speeds, and on all surfaces, it is comfortable, and, of equal importance, the steering remains accurate and easy. While the headroom is not as great as on some cars, it is ample. Even when one encountered unexpected bumps at high speeds there was no danger of the passengers' heads striking the roof, owing to the pitch-free springing. The comfort of the driving seat, and the correct placing of all controls, contribute towards effortless driving; even on very long runs at high speed the driver should not experience any fatigue. To sum up, I would describe this car as built by enthusiasts for enthusiasts. For those who wish to travel far and fast it can have few equals.

## RILEY 2½-LITRE

Makers: Riley (Coventry) Ltd., Coventry.

Price .. £1,125 3s. 10d.	Final drive Spiral bevel
(inc. pur. tax £245 3s. 10d.	Brakes Girling hydro-mechanical
Tax .. £25 10s.	Suspension
Cubic cap. 2.443 c.c.	Independent (front)
B : S .. 80.5 x 120 m.m.	Wheelbase 9 ft. 11 ins.
Cylinders Four	Track (front) 4 ft. 4½ ins.
Valves .. Overhead	Track (rear) 4 ft. 4½ ins.
B.H.P. 90	Overall length 15 ft. 6 ins.
at .. 4,000 r.p.m.	Overall width 5 ft. 3½ ins.
Carb. .. Two S.U.	Overall height 4 ft. 11½ ins.
Ignition .. Lucas coil	Ground clearance 7½ ins.
Oil filter.. Tecalemit full-flow	Weight 28 cwt.
1st gear .. 15.0 to 1	Fuel cap. 12½ gallons.
2nd gear .. 8.86 to 1	Oil cap. 1½ gallons.
3rd gear .. 5.83 to 1	Water cap. 2½ gallons.
4th gear .. 4.11 to 1	Tyre size 6.00 x 16
Reverse .. 15.0 to 1	

## PERFORMANCE

Acceleration	secs.	secs.	Max. speed 93.5 m.p.h.
10-30	Top 9.2	2nd 4.1	Petrol consumption, 25
20-40	Top 7.9	3rd 6.0	m.p.g., at average speed
0-60	All gears	15.1	of 50 m.p.h.

## BRAKES

20-0 ..	15 ft.	
30-0 ..	34 ft.	88 per cent. efficiency on
40-0 ..	60 ft.	dry concrete road.

## NEW BOOKS

## WAR'S DEVASTATION OF THE ARTS

OVER two years after VE-day Europe, grappling with more pressing problems of human survival, has not yet been able to assess fully the destruction to her monuments of art and architecture in the second world war. *Lost Treasures of Europe*, edited by Henry La Farge (Batsford, 30s.), is the first attempt at a comprehensive pictorial survey. Ten countries and 160 different cities figure in this melancholy record, and no claim is made that the book is all-inclusive. Indeed, Norway, Greece and the Balkan countries are omitted, and Russia and Poland are but scantly represented. But for the first time there is available in handy form a photographic survey of all the principal losses, a high proportion of which, alas, are total losses. The photographs, over 420 in number, achieve a consistently high standard; many of them were obtained with great difficulty, plates and films having often themselves become casualties. About half the book is devoted to the lost treasures of Italy and Germany.

C. L.

## CRITIC OF ART

ONE of the most notable of recent books about art is *A Free House: or The Artist as Craftsman*, *Writings of Walter Richard Sickert*, edited by Sir Osbert Sitwell (Macmillan, 25s.).

This delightful volume is a real contribution to the history of English painting at the beginning of the century and may occasion a revival of interest in the lesser-known members of the Camden Town group with which Sickert was closely associated. Its prime importance, however, is the light it throws on Sickert himself, on the man as well as the painter. It was entirely in keeping with his character

that he should have devoted so much time and energy to writing. Sir Osbert Sitwell makes it clear in his long and brilliant preface that Sickert was always up to something. He could not be inactive. At times he would break into song with a music-hall ditty of the 'nineties or dress himself up as a chef with the white clothes of that profession. But whatever he did he was positive, always bursting with energy and fun. He was determined to make the most of life.

His writings on art were, as Sir Osbert says, "discursive, loaded with opinions and prejudices, encrusted with wit, wisdom, cleverness and folly." On occasion he may seem too wide of the mark, too paradoxical even, but he had always a fresh and interesting point to make. He loved to shock the mind of the reader with some different approach. He still does now. He makes you question your judgments and wonder if a view you have come to accept is as correct as you think it is. He stimulates, provokes and captivates by the breadth of his knowledge and his insight. He is never dull.

Sickert based his criticism on a sound foundation. He believed in the continuity of tradition. "There is," he once said, "no such thing as modern art. There is no such thing as ancient art. . . . History is one unbroken stream." The tradition from which he stemmed was that of Degas, Ingres and Poussin. It was for this reason that he always maintained that an ability to draw was the proper basis for painting. This precept he followed in his own work, which was invariably founded on squared-up drawings. This reverence for a tradition, as much as his delight in controversy, made him not so much impervious to the new

tendencies in art that emerged just before the 1914-1918 war as sceptical of the enthusiasm they aroused. He had to be sure in his own mind before he would accept a fresh step forward or a broadening of the artist's treatment. He would not be hurried. He knew he came from a great tradition and he cared for standards. In 1911 he had dismissed Matisse's painting as "patent nonsense"; by 1924 he spoke of him as "a great painter." He also knew that art does not stand still but evolves and changes.

DENYS SUTTON.

## BRITISH DIVING BIRDS

**I**N *Haunts of British Divers* (Collins, 12s. 6d.), Colonel Niall Rankin describes his experiences in photographing great-crested grebes in Kent, black-throated divers in Caithness, and red-throated divers in the Shetlands, where he also took the opportunity of photographing Arctic skuas and great skuas, and gannets and other cliff-nesting birds. He records some interesting observations of the display of the three chief objects of his study and of the grebes' habit of feeding feathers to their small young, which is illustrated by a remarkable series of photographs. The standard of the photographs in general, which are conveniently arranged in groups, is high, and there are a coloured frontispiece and a number of sketches by Margaret Myddleton. J. K. A.

## ANIMALS OF THE KRUGER PARK

**A** BOOK from Colonel J. Stevenson-Hamilton, formerly Warden of the Kruger National Park, is bound to be of interest and importance, and *Wild Life in South Africa* (Cassell, 12s. 6d.), is not merely of absorbing

interest in its account of the life histories of most South African mammals, birds and reptiles, but of great value as a book of reference for the comparative study of animal behaviour.

It is largely a study of the behaviour of the animals in the Kruger National Park, and is throughout influenced by their attitude towards man in an area where they are not shot at or persecuted in any way. Their progressive indifference to the presence of man and motor-cars, and its result in turning fear to what might almost be termed arrogance at times, should warn those who are apt to assume that indifference removes all chance of danger by attack.

The rise in the animal population in various areas, and particularly in the population of such species as wild dog and eland, and the ebb and flow in their numbers, for which no adequate reason can be given, is shown as a problem that can be solved only by comparative study elsewhere—study which is of importance for learning the influences that determine the distribution of all forms of animal life.

Some extraordinary incidents are related, of which two will serve to illustrate the unflagging interest of the book. The author's wife was driving towards a river bed and stamped a herd of buffalo across it. As they reached the far bank two young male lions galloped out of a reed bed and each pulled down a yearling calf, while the herd galloped on. The second is that of an African who was seized by a crocodile, taken under water, then pushed up into a hole in the bank whose top had broken in and admitted light and air. He revived, struggled out through the break, and ran to his village to be greeted as a ghost.



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The chapter on lions is detailed and covers all the ground; it should explode the fancy measurements attributed by some enthusiasts to their victims.

There are some statements from which one feels compelled to differ. Thus the horns of waterbuck are by no means at their smallest the further north they occur, for those of Uganda and Kenya carry the finest trophies. Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton himself, moreover, is hardly likely to agree with the publishers' statement on the jacket of the book that "he has much to say about the many varieties of tiger to be found in South Africa."

C. H. STOCKLEY.

#### LOCAL HISTORIES

*Church, Manor, Plough*, by John Simpson (Winchester, Warren and Son, 10s. 6d.) is a history of South Warnborough, near Odiham, Hampshire, which promises well for the series of which it is the first. Mr. Simpson succeeds in presenting his material against a national background so that, while the book is an excellent local record, it can also be read with enjoyment and profit as a reflection in miniature of social and agricultural history. The parish lies between the winter and summer routes of the Harrow Way, and the maps of before and after the enclosures well illustrate the author's comment on the effect of inventions on parish history: now the introduction of independent copyhold farming in the 14th century was facilitated by the military supremacy of the long bow over the mounted knight, whereas its extinction was hastened by the invention of the fowling piece and the wish of landlords for larger and uninterrupted sporting reserves.

A village near Woodstock is the subject of another recently published parish history, *Wootton, the History of an Oxfordshire Parish*, by Col. Charles Ponsonby (Oxford University Press, 21s.). Like Mr. Simpson, Colonel

Ponsonby has been at pains to fit his account of Wootton into the general framework of our social and political history. Thus farming practice in this corner of England, excellent for sheep

and barley, is traced through successive phases, the author filling in from general sources those parts of the picture which cannot be supplied by local records. The churchwarden's accounts and a bundle of briefs have provided many items of information.

Wootton, it is interesting to note, contributed to the restoration of Old St. Paul's in 1634, to the building of Wren's cathedral in 1682 and to its restoration in 1925. Written during the black-out periods of the recent war, the book is a valuable addition to the histories of Oxfordshire parishes; it is well illustrated and beautifully produced.

H. O.

#### MAP-MAKING IN ESSEX

THE Essex County Council has laid others than students of that county's history in its debt by publishing *The Art of the Map-maker in Essex, 1566-1860* (5s.), an abridged version of its guinea *Catalogue of Maps in the Essex Record Office, 1566-1860*; for this selection of manuscript rather than engraved or printed maps and plans is a delight to the eye as well as a guide to the evolution of the Essex countryside from Elizabethan to Victorian times. The thirty-odd maps and plans illustrated, five of which are in colour and which include examples of the work of that fine 16th/17th-century cartographer, John Walker the elder, speak for themselves. A short introduction deals with the development of cartography in Essex from the richly embellished manuscript to the increasingly austere

printed map, and with the significance of the maps and plans illustrated in relation to the enclosures, tithe awards, rights-of-way, public works, etc.

The National Trust has issued, at the price of 2s., a new edition of *A Guide to Wicken Fen*, an informative booklet about a reserve rich in rare plants and insects which the nation is doubly fortunate in possessing in these days of encroachment on derelict and waste land of all sorts.

Other welcome revised editions are the handy Penguin guides (Penguin Books, 2s.) to the Lake District; Devon; Kent; Surrey and Sussex (in one volume); and Cornwall. C. D.

#### FOR THE CRICKETER

THE cricket season has brought with it a spate of books all of which are worth-while contributions to the history of the game. Coincident with the visit of the South Africans to this country is *Cricketers of the Veld* by Louis Duffers (Sampson Low, 8s. 6d.). The author, whose enthusiasm for the game was such that he forsook the security of an office desk for a temporary and somewhat sketchy journalistic assignment with an earlier touring side, is able to transmit his enthusiasm to the reader, and his portraits of South African cricketers, past and present, are deftly drawn.

The visit of the M.C.C. to Australia last winter is recorded by Bruce Harris in *With England in Australia* (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.). Mr. Harris, who accompanied W. R. Hammond's men in their unsuccessful quest for the Ashes, is an experienced journalist and has the journalist's flair for noting the unusual. Thus it is not surprising that his book is more than just a bald account of cricket matches won and lost; it contains a wealth of illuminating comment on people, places, customs and life generally in Australia.

With Middlesex challenging strong-

ly for the county championship, *Mainly Middlesex*, by the Hon. T. C. F. Prittie (Hutchinson, 16s.) is another timely publication. The author, who wrote the essays that form the subject matter of this book when he was a prisoner-of-war in Germany, achieves a high standard of descriptive writing. Nor is he afraid to criticise where criticism is merited. But his criticism is kindly, and here is a book which, as Sir Pelham Warner writes in a brief foreword, "will give much pleasure to many readers."

*History of the Tests* (Australasian Publishing Co., 15s.) and *Test Cricket Cavalcade 1877-1946* (Edward Arnold, 12s. 6d.), have, as their titles imply, much in common. Both cover an almost identical period of time. Mr. Sydney Smith, President of the New South Wales Cricket Club and author of *History of the Tests*, confines himself to the Test matches played between England and Australia and has made a thoroughly comprehensive survey of his field, which incorporates, in addition to the facts and figures beloved of statisticians, many interesting observations by one who, as a result of a life-time's association with cricket, both as player and as administrator, is qualified to speak with authority. In *Test Match Cavalcade*, Mr. E. L. Roberts presents the first complete record of test matches played, not only in England and Australia, but also in South Africa, New Zealand, the West Indies and India.

Last, but not least, is the 1946 edition of *A History of Cricket* by H. S. Altham and E. W. Swanton (Allen and Unwin, 15s.). This book, long recognised by all cricketers as being something of a classic on the game, describes the development of cricket from its earliest conception and has now been revised and brought up to date by the inclusion of six additional chapters covering the period between 1920 and 1946. A notable feature of the new edition is the introduction by Sir Pelham Warner. A. M. W.



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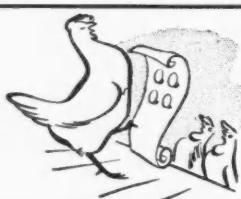
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### Tenant Right

UNDER Clause 25 of the new Agriculture Act fresh arrangements have to be made for assessing the compensation for improvements to which outgoing farm tenants are entitled. For some of these improvements the landlord's consent is not required. This applies to mole drainage, chalk liming, the application of fertilisers and the establishment of clover and grass leys. To advise him on the revision of tenant right valuations, the Minister has appointed an expert committee under the chairmanship of Mr. R. R. Ware, surveyor and land agent, who is shortly to take over the directorship of the Ministry's Agricultural Land Service. Several other prominent land agents and valuers in general practice have been appointed, and Mr. C. Nevile, who is a leading Lincolnshire farmer and a past President of the National Farmers' Union, together with Mr. J. A. Montgomery, who is prominent in the Kent branch of the N.F.U., will represent the viewpoint of farmers. In recent years it has often seemed that, while the outgoing tenant gets a full share of compensation for improvements that he has made, the owner or the incoming tenant often suffers through dilapidations which have been allowed to occur, especially in the last year or two of a tenancy, and that the outgoing tenant gets off lightly in this respect.

### Grass Drying

THERE is talk of large-scale development of grass drying now that the co-operative effort launched by the Milk Marketing Board in the Thornbury district of Gloucestershire has proved successful. The local farmers who lease their grass fields to the Milk Marketing Board and receive a full rent for the grass are well pleased with the dried product, which they can buy back at £15 a ton. This price is far below the market price for dried grass, which is running at £30 a ton and over. Yet I understand that the Thornbury enterprise, which is on a large scale, is self-supporting and that enough has been learned to make further developments for next year well worth while. I have no doubt that there are enterprising people who would finance the replication of the Thornbury plant in several other districts where grass grows freely and can be converted economically into a first-class feeding-stuff as good for the cows as much of the stuff which we were accustomed to buy from abroad and which we need now to produce at home to save foreign exchange. But the trouble is that allocations of steel are meagre. The Minister of Agriculture says that he is "watching this valuable experiment with the greatest interest," and that the Minister of Supply will give as generous allocations as the steel shortage will allow. This is not good enough. Grass drying is one of the means we can pursue to make ourselves more nearly self-supporting in feeding-stuffs, but unless the Minister of Agriculture gets busy with the Minister of Supply now no great increase in the output of dried grass can be expected next year.

CINCINNATUS.

### Clean Eggs

IT may seem strange to some people that the N.F.U. should have asked the Ministry of Food to make deductions for dirty and second-quality eggs which farmers send in to the packing stations. Yet the Union is right to promote any measures which will enhance the value and reputation of home-produced eggs. Every poultry farmer has a definite responsibility to himself and his fellows to see that his

## ESTATE MARKET

## LOWER RENTS FOR GOOD TENANTS

THE owners of two country properties for which tenants are being sought emphasise that the primary consideration will be not so much the obtaining of a high rent as the letting to a thoroughly suitable lessee. The first of these properties, Monreith House, near Luce Bay in the Solway Firth, and a few miles from Newton Stewart, is to be let furnished, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. Monreith House, substantially built of stone about 150 years ago, is well equipped, with central heating and electric light, and it is architecturally interesting. There is a tapestry, over the main staircase, said to have come from the old Castle, the ruins of which are visible in the grounds. The main rooms face south-west, overlooking the terrace and lawns that merge into the garden proper.

## RARE SHRUBS IN FAMOUS GARDENS

THE gardens of Monreith represent the genius of Sir Herbert Maxwell in arboriculture and sylviculture. They are full of rare flowering shrubs which were selected, not only for their flowers, but often also for their scent, and the trees include many that were experimentally imported in order to test their timber-producing qualities. As far as can be gathered, however, the imported trees were not a success commercially.

Sir Herbert Maxwell has left fairly full records of Monreith in *Memories of the Months*, and other works. In developing the gardens he considered the scenic effect of the combination of single trees or groups of trees and the less lofty varieties of shrubs. He was not as successful as he wished in introducing imported *fauna* to Monreith grounds, and his formation of a bird sanctuary resulted, as he wrote, "not in acclimatisation but restoration," namely, in the return of badgers, jays and squirrels. Monreith gardens have a long history, for in *Scottish Gardens* reference is made by Sir Herbert Maxwell to the 18th-century record, made in needlework by the wife of the third Baronet of the wealth of flowers in the gardens. Naturally the choice of a lessee for Monreith is felt to be a very responsible task.

## OFFER BY A CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE

THE second property for which the owners stress preference for a suitable tenant is Boulge Hall, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. Bought about two years ago by Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Boulge Hall, the late Sir Robert Eaton White's estate, extends to over 800 acres. The authorities of the College have requested Messrs. Bidwell and Sons to arrange a lease of the house, grounds and shooting rights, as these are not necessary for the purpose of the new owners. Boulge Hall was originally held for a while by the Fitzgerald family, whose members included Edward, translator of the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*. His preference for comparative solitude led him to make one of the Boulge Hall cottages his dwelling. To it he often welcomed Tennyson. The Hall is well equipped and in good decorative repair.

Peterhouse College, Cambridge, sold Knapton Old Hall, near Cromer, and Mundesley in Norfolk, in 1923, to the present owner-occupier, Mr. W. A. Kiernan. Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons) acted for Peterhouse on that occasion, and he has been retained by Mr. Kiernan to offer the property by auction. The house has been the subject of large expenditure by the vendor. The 230 acres include farms of 80 and 140 acres,

held by one tenant at a total rent of £320 a year. There may be three lots submitted under the hammer.

## A LONG TENURE IN EAST KENT

DURING the reign of Henry III, the then Sheriff of the City of London, one Simon Fitz-Mary, resolved to found the Priory of the Star of Bethlehem, and he endowed it with land that is now part of the site of Liverpool Street Station. In 1330 the priory became a hospital and the Corporation of the City undertook to look after it. In 1546 they bought the premises and all the property of the foundation. For this reason they strongly and successfully resisted an attempt by Henry VIII to appropriate it and, having gained their point, they did not demur to the royal fiction that he had been induced to give it to the City.

As early as the year 1403 the institution was in use for the care of the mentally afflicted. What happened to it later is partly recorded by Evelyn in his *Diary*, under the date April 18, 1678: "I went to see new Bethlehem magnificently built in Moorfields since the dreadful fire." The premises fell into decay, and in 1810 the institution was granted a lease of 12 acres in Lambeth. The building afterwards erected was enlarged in after years and in 1846 designs by Sydney Smirke, R.A., were put in hand and completed. A rural location was a few years ago found for the institution. The Governors of the Hospital have just sold an East Kent freehold, at Eythorne, near Dover, through Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons, 377 acres, for £15,200. They had held it from time immemorial.

## F FARMS AND OTHER FREEHOLDS

HARNAGE GRANGE, near Shrewsbury, did not come under the hammer, as Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. effected a private sale beforehand to a client of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. For £20,000 the Bilsdale estate, near Helmsley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, has been sold by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff. The 1,800 acres include the moorlands of Bilsdale West, and farms and small holdings.

Erchfont Estate, near Devizes, Wiltshire, has been sold in 28 lots for £40,600, in addition to which the timber has to be taken at £1,274. The vendors were the executors of Mr. H. Rivers Pollock, and their agents were Messrs. Thompson, Noad and Phipp. The property of 790 acres, including seven farms, yields a rent of over £1,400 a year. The tenant bought Church Farm, 218 acres for £9,000, and other purchases by tenants included Wickham Green Farm, 137 acres, for £4,500.

Major Prescott-Westcar has sold the mansion and grounds of Strode Park, Herne, near Herne Bay, Kent, for institutional use. Messrs. Lofts and Warner effected the sale, and they will shortly sell the 570 acres remaining.

Dormers, a 16th-century house rich in old oak, at Challock, near Ashford, Kent, with 7 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Geering and Colyer.

## FORBES HOUSE, HAM COMMON

THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY has, through Messrs. Lofts and Warner and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., sold Forbes House, Ham Common, a modern residence in the Queen Anne style, with 3 acres, to Lady Dance.

ARBITER.



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"DUSKY"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dusky Pink, Clove perfume
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"HER MAJESTY"	...	...	...	...	...	...	White, sweetly perfumed
"SAM BARLOW"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Double White, dark centre
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"MUSGRAVE PINK"	...	...	...	...	...	...	White, Green eye

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G.L.



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THE tailored clothes being shown in London for the export buyers are distinguished by an elegant balance in the design. The evening clothes are magnificent, and many of the models from both day and evening collections will be repeated for this country in the clients collection shown later in the autumn.

The longer, slim skirt has altered the proportions of jackets, elongating the whole silhouette, lengthening the basque and slimming the shoulders. Olive greens and dim browns mixed with yellowed greens are leading day colours, with black lightened by velvet, English velveteen, Victorian braiding and bobble edges. There is a black-cloth coat in each collection, full and gored on the skirt, with fitted top, neat, close revers and deep pockets with decorated flaps emphasising the hips. A pale translucent grey blue is a charming shade shown in many houses for ball dresses; *café au lait* and pale caramel, with a vivid cheery red for dinner ensembles. The red appeared also as gored day coats in smooth cloth.

Victor Stiebel's pale crêpe and chiffon dinner dresses with their limp draped skirts and low cowl neck-lines are shown in shell pinks, *café au lait* and pale toffee-beige. Magnificent failles and damasks make romantic dresses with wide gored skirts and brief décolleté boned tops with sometimes a fichu cape added. A soot-black damask dinner dress has its minute bolero top embroidered with white china beads. Pink rosebuds tied with black velvet bows are embroidered on the top of a slim cherry dinner dress.

Tweed suits in tones of grey, in pearl grey mixed with pale blues,

## THE LONDON SILHOUETTE

(Left) Dark green worsted ensemble of plain tailored jacket with a belt and a slim dress draped over one shoulder. Marcus

(Below) Hand-woven black wool with oyster stripes on the sweater top, a knife-pleated skirt with box pleats at intervals. Garrieux



A frock with unpressed pleats, topped by a pocket either side in front and a tan leather belt. Frederick Starke. A wide felt Cavalier's hat which has feathers streaming down the back. Paget



and in crimson and black, are slim as wands, save for the basques, which are gored to stand away from the figure. A voluminous tweed coat, boldly striped in shrimp pink, coral pink and greys, had two wide gores in the full swinging back with the stripes chevroned to a centre seam, the flat, wide collar of a small girl in a Victorian story book, fringed at the edge. Stiebel cuts his supremely elegant day dresses with pillar skirts bordered by kilted flounces or with petal curves at the hem. Afternoon tailor-mades in velvet and fine smooth cloths have the waisted cut of a Victorian riding habit.

Creed cuts his jackets with precision. They barely cover the hips, have the easy fit of a man's suit, and are absolutely plain. Often there is a *gilet*, when they are in suiting, that makes it look as though the jacket is worn over a dress, or a second button is inserted in a flap below the elbow on a tweed, or pockets are braided and piped with velvet or suède on town cloth tailor-mades. The silhouette is absolutely simple. Skirts hang straight; some are so tight they button down the front in a single row or a double row of buttons on to a deep box pleat and can be unfastened to walk in. His tweeds are pastel, pearl greys with sky-blue, goldy beige, greys

(Continued on page 398)

## SCARVES

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and stone mixed in zig-zag and basket patterns, also shadow stripes in mixed pale tones. Pockets shaped like pilgrim bottles, circular, or with neat letter-box flaps, are inserted just below the waist. The fashionable olive green of this winter appears as a skin-tight gilet suit with a top-coat, the smooth material striped in chamois yellow. A smoke-grey whipcord dress with a long coat, the type of outfit for which Creed is famous, is faced with Lincoln green suède and the slender dress buttons right down the front with green piping, buttons and button-holes. Stone cloth lines the collar and pocket flaps of a black coat. A three-quarter coat shows a variation of the slim silhouette; it is in beige whipcord with a deep inverted pleat under each arm and a double-breasted fastening—very chic. Cherry coloured waterproof velvet is a novelty material made up as a straight hip-length jacket over an excellent sweater dress in black jersey with back buttoning and slanting button-holes. A mid-calf kilted skirt in black velvet is a sound idea, very becoming and the type of thing one can wear on many occasions with different tops.

**BIANCA MOSCA'S** lively collection introduced many novelties, including four excellent nylon fabrics: a grey chiffon puckered in broad stripes used for a short, full-skirted evening dress with a cowl back and a cross-over front; a fine silk, candy-pink patterned with shamrocks, for a blouse; net for a bridal veil, and as a coil of pearl-pink hair for an evening coronet.

Evening skirts in the Mosca collection are just off the ground; for cocktails and theatre they show the ankles; for day they are mid-calf length. The most original coat of the London collections appeared here as a smoke-grey velours lined with stone. It was gored from the shoulders voluminously, so that it could be wrapped round the figure and folded



A charming idea by Antoine for short curly hair with the hair pushed back and held by a jewelled wreath

and flowers recalling a Persian print. This had wing sleeves lined with blue.

Snug-fitting hats rising to a peak over one eye were shown with the snug-looking tweed suits in striped or diagonal weaves. Madame Mosca featured vermillion for evening and pale opalescent blue and grey, claret for day and a prune colour for afternoon.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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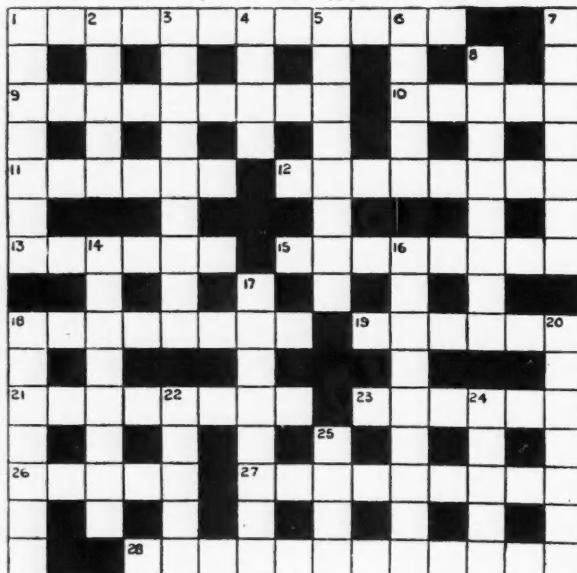
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## CROSSWORD No. 915

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 915, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the **first post on Thursday, August 28, 1947.**

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name .....

(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address .....

**SOLUTION TO No. 914.** The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of August 15, will be announced next week.

**CROSS.**—1, Diatribes; 6, Bench; 9, Capricorn; 10, Laver; 11, Seeming; 12, Epergne; 13 and 24, Hot air; 14, Bedight; 17, Sweater; 19, Evening; 22, Bertram; 25, Dreamer; 26, Accepts; 29, Ixion; 30, Evaporate; 31, Ensue; 32, Telescope. **DOWN.**—1, Docks; 2, Ample; 3, Railing; 4, Brought; 5, Sonnets; 6, Believe; 7, Navigator; 8, Horse tram; 14, Breadline; 15, Dietetics; 16, Hen; 18, Woe; 20, Immense; 21, Garment; 22, Bradawl; 23, Rectors; 27, Plato; 28, Swede.

into two wings of the stone showing under the chin, or folded back to hang loose with two panels of the stone streaking down either side and disclosing a waistcoat of the stone. Shoulders were slim and sloping, the back was full, underneath was a smoke-grey jersey frock. Deep pockets inserted under frills or pleats at knee level on day dresses were an ingenious idea for elongating the silhouette to the fashionable proportions; indeed they were only made possible by the longer skirt. A charming forget-me-not blue wool jersey frock for a young girl had a fichu draping at the back of the bodice and a skirt gathered fully in front. Three-quarter sleeves were set into wide armholes, though most of the dresses had set-in sleeves with the armhole fitting fairly closely all round.

Glorious damasks and brocades made the cocktail dresses; black for a frock with a tight bodice, raisin brown starred with silvery blue for a suit with a wide skirt and a closely-fitted jacket fluted on the basque. Another gorgeous silk, pale china blue brocaded with tiny flower heads in pearl grey, made a beautiful evening dress. The wide skirt was set in big inverted pleats at hip level, the top was low and folded round the shoulders, the hemline was a real deep hem meant to show, a feature also emphasised on the grey frock. An equally lovely house-frock was in a soft Burne Jones blue silk brocaded with an intricate pattern of leaves and flowers recalling a Persian print. This had wing sleeves lined with blue.

Snug-fitting hats rising to a peak over one eye were shown with the snug-looking tweed suits in striped or diagonal weaves. Madame Mosca featured vermillion for evening and pale opalescent blue and grey, claret for day and a prune colour for afternoon.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

### ACROSS

1. Is it just trying to ape? (6, 6)
9. Suitable award for the most automobile-minded country (9)
10. "She seemed a thing that could not feel  
"The touch of earthly —" —Wordsworth (5)
11. Ice act (anag.) (6)
12. How to evict the porter? (8)
13. Wasn't waterproof (6)
15. It should be free from smudges and blots (4, 4)
18. Flower that is an encouragement to a songster (8)
19. For baskets, not socks (6)
21. These birds should provide a suitable badge for Russian airmen (8)
23. What the crossword setter does when hard up for a clue? (6)
26. Bisect (5)
27. What to do to add strength to a rein (9)
28. The death grip (12)

### DOWN

1. Take him lace for a change (7)
2. Is she all attention? (5)
3. What a trial their papers are! (9)
4. Effervescent illustrator? (4)
5. The sultan's isle (8)
6. Reliable form of alloy (5)
7. Yet Mars should gain it (7)
8. Don't be grudging! It is beautiful (8)
14. No Yorkshire tike to its owner (8)
16. Fresh flue (anagr.) (9)
17. Country that ends in song (8)
18. The poacher's friend (7)
20. Ned sups (anagr.) (7)
22. Taking no steps (5)
24. The trunk that emerges from the roots (5)
25. "The sweetness, mercy, majesty  
"And glories of my —" —Lovelace (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 913 is

Mr. L. V. Stanhope,  
Hotel Stuart,  
Richmond,  
Surrey.

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